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Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, and for Cook County, in favor of Alfred M. Hoyt, plaintiff, and against William H. Warder and James H. Bartley, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the ... day of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The southwest quarter of Section twenty-five (25), in Township thirty-nine (39), in Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, being one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less; also, the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), Township thirty-nine (39), in Range twelve (12), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 14th day of March, 1862.

The above sale is postponed to the 29th day of May, 1862, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 5th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of The Chicago ... Company, ... and against ... defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the twenty-third day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the north half of Block eleven (11), in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago; Lots 2, 3, ... in Block 15, ... Lots 11 to 31, both inclusive, ... in Block 15, in Sampson's ... in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

JOHN GRAY, Late Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 2d day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of F. A. Zeigler, plaintiff, and against Francis Mayer and ... Mayer, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of May, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—All that part of Block thirty-six, in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, ... recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, ... commencing ... Ontario street, ...

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of County County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 2d day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of ... Begley, plaintiff, and against John Lacey, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of June, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Lot eleven (11), in Block thirty (30), in Ogden's Addition to Chicago, in Town thirty-nine (39), Range fourteen (14), east of the Third (3) Principal Meridian; also, the south half of ... in the City of Chicago, in Town thirty-nine (39), Range fourteen (14), east of the Third (3) Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Elias ... Heacock, plaintiff, and against William G. Heacock, defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 5th day of June, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The ... part of the undivided half part of the northwest quarter ... Township thirty-seven (37), north of Range fourteen (14) east. Also, the northwest quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-six (36), north Range fourteen (14) ... School Addition to Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of John F. ... and against Dennis ... at 10 o'clock A. M., on the ... day of ... 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:— ... in Cook County aforesaid, being Lot ... sixteen (16), of the School Trustee's Subdivision of said Section, containing thirty-nine and ninety hundredths of an acre, more or less, ...

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.,
By FRANK LUBBAUM, Deputy.

Dated the 9th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of John M. ... wood, plaintiff, and against Cyrus P. Albee, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the ... day of June, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Commencing at a point in the west line of ... running north on said west line ... thence south ... to the place of beginning, ... in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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3 copies	4.00
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862. NUMBER 270

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

☞ The Convention Commissioners visited Paducah, where there are about 1,000 Illinois soldiers stationed. They commenced taking the vote of the 6th Illinois Cavalry—an Egyptian regiment. After 300 had voted they shut down on the remainder, and left 400 votes of the regiment untolled. The cause of this outrage is found in the fact that the regiment was going solid against the secession constitution. Out of 300 votes taken only two were for the thing to 298 against it. The officers of the regiment ought to open a poll and let the balance of the regiment vote, and make out a return properly certified, and forward it to the Secretary of State. The men must not be thus cheated out of their rights. Let the convention canvassers reject these votes, if they dare. Read the letter from Paducah.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

In another column we give the Homestead Bill as passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, and now the law of the land. It is eminently a popular measure, and for the people. It secures to every man with a single month's wages in his pocket a farm of his own, and he can at once enter into possession of it. Free Homes are now secure, and for Free men. Shall not the domain of Free Labor be extended and perpetuated as the legacy of this battle age of ours will leave to those who are to come after us.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

In the numerous extracts which we this morning make from the Memphis papers of the 14th, 15th and 16th, the careful reader will not fail to see many indications that the notes of the Rebel Government are kept in circulation even in Memphis, by menace only, and that were the terrorism which reigns in the whole South removed for only a week, the financial bottom of the rebellion would fall out at once. The efforts of the holders of the currency to make it valuable, is about all the remaining support that the stuff has got. When that is seen to be abortive, the end is near.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Our dispatches this morning contain the gratifying intelligence that a part of the Federal fleet which achieved such glorious results at New Orleans, is on its way up the river, having left Vicksburg only a few days ago. This report from Cairo has confirmation in the extract from a Memphis paper of the 15th, printed herewith, containing a paragraph from the *Mississippian*, saying that the fleet was but a few miles below Vicksburg, steaming North. The two reports put together make a strong case; but both may be erroneous. If true, however, the new situation which they imply will have material effect upon the expected fight at Corinth. The appearance of the gunboats before Memphis would put that whole town upon a precipitate skedaddle, and cut off the supplies of provisions which are constantly flowing from the river to the rebel camp. Memphis once in our possession, the way to it from the North would be speedily opened, and Beauregard would run the risk of having his rear cut up by the land forces which the descending gunboats would carry to the seat of war. A day or two will determine what we may believe.

A Bankrupt Law.

A delegation of New York merchants is in Washington, urging Congress to pass a Bankrupt law. Since the summary disposal of Mr. Conkling's bill in the House, whereby action upon it was postponed to December next, the friends of the measure have been somewhat discouraged. They now hope, however, to secure the attention of Congress, and the delegation referred to will place in the hands of members of the House a draft of a bill, which they think even more complete than that of Mr. Conkling, which was prepared with much care, and after consultation with the legislation of the principal European States upon the subject. Letters from various parts of the country intimate a desire for the early passage of an efficient law.

Railway Bridges Lawful Highways.

The House has passed a bill, declaring that the railway bridge in course of construction across the Ohio River by the Steubenville and Indiana Railway Company, is a lawful structure, and is a public highway and route for the transmission of the mails of the United States. It also authorizes any other railway company to construct a bridge across the same river, declaring such to be a post route. It was contended by some of the New York members that this legally obstructed commerce.

With this settlement of the question will be involved others of interest to the carrying trade of the country. The proposed bridge at Albany, and others on the Mississippi, are of like character.

☞ The citizens of Fork-of-Ten-Mile, a town near Clarksburg, Virginia, recently held a meeting, without distinction of party, to protest against the organization of guerrilla bands. One of the resolutions adopted reads thus: "That *we who voted for* the Ordinance of Secession, doubly desire to express our disapproval of Southern guerrillas making this the theatre of their actions, and we pledge ourselves as law-abiding citizens, that we will neither aid, abet nor harbor them nor their unholy actions, unless coerced by superior power or force of arms, and that we will give information to the proper authorities, of persons visiting this country for said purpose, whenever known to us."

☞ Senator Sumner's speech on the war power of the Government, in which he argued that the rebels were at once public enemies and criminals, to be pursued as enemies and to be punished as criminals, was delivered on the anniversary of that speech of his, the appendix to which gave one Brooks of South Carolina a temporary notoriety as the embodiment of the barbarism of the South.

☞ A modest little paragraph in the New York *Herald* of the 21st announces the release of its reporter, Malcolm Ives, from Fort McHenry, where that gentleman was located by Secretary Stanton for an offensive specimen of his *Heraldic* proclivities. Mr. Ives will choose his next adversary remote from the War Office.

☞ Kossuth has lately lost his second daughter, aged eighteen.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FULTON, May 20, 1862.

To-day, D. McDonald, Esq., sheriff of Bureau county, arrested at Fulton Mrs. Sarah McElroy and two men who were in company with, and who it is believed assisted her in distributing counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Iowa. The men gave their names as Rock Bolls and Charles Brown. We learned from sheriff McDonald that Mrs. McElroy was previously arrested and some several hundred dollars in counterfeit notes found upon her person. While awaiting trial upon an indictment for passing counterfeit money, she broke jail, on the 4th day of April, successfully eluding the vigilance of the officers, who have been constantly on her track, till the present time. She is a woman above the medium size, rather masculine, and said to be remarkably intelligent. They were on their way to Illinois, and while stepping from the ferry boat plying between Lyons and Fulton, the sheriff very politely offered to take them in charge and escort them rapidly back to Bureau county, Illinois, where their business matters will be properly attended to.

J. T. L.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

The Gunboat Repulse at Fort Darling.

[From the N. Y. World, 21st.]

REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SUSQUEHANNA,
JAMES RIVER, VA., May 18, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of a report from Commander Rodgers, that there were two batteries on the south side of this river, one at Rock Wharf Landing, and the other at Harding's Bluff or Mother Pine's Landing, which required reducing in order to open the river to get supplies up to him, of which he was about to stand in need, I moved up to them yesterday with this ship, the Wachusett, the Dacotah, Maratanza, and the tug Young America, but found that both had been recently abandoned, and left comparatively in a useless condition. At Harding's Bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt, and magazines blown up; but a little below it a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of use. At Rock Wharf Landing the guns were also spiked and the carriages burnt, but neither the magazines nor bomb-proofs had been destroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accomplished. The James River is now open from its mouth to Ward's or Drury's Bluff, or in other words, up to eight miles of Richmond, where, as you will perceive by Commander Rodgers's report of his fight, it is seriously obstructed.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

ACTION OF THE GALENA.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP GALENA,
Off City Point, James River, May 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report this vessel, the Aroostook, the Monitor, and the Port Royal, with the Naugatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate batteries formed of spiles, and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Jamestown and Yorktown among the number.

The banks of the river we found lined with riflepits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions, unless driven away by a land force. The Galena ran within about 600 yards of the battery, as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go, let go her anchor, and with a spring sprung across the stream, not more than twice as wide as the ship is long, and then at 7:45 a. m. opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1,300 yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at 9 o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us and made her shots effective. At five minutes after 11, the Galena had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made signal to discontinue the action. We had but six Parrott charges, and not a single filled 9-inch shell. We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded. The rifled 100 pounder of the Naugatuck burst, half of the part abaft the trunnions going overboard. She is therefore disabled. Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective services. Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admirably. These are are selected from among the number. The Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The Monitor could not have done better. The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy even, if they have any, cannot possibly pass out, and ours cannot pass in.

I have the honor to be your ob'd't serv't,
JOHN RODGERS, Com. U. S. Navy.

A private letter from officer Coan, of one of the vessels belonging to Commodore Rodgers' flotilla, speaking of the recent engagement, says: "The Galena (iron clad) was admirably maneuvered, so beautifully and saucily that she passed five or six times as close as she could get, and silenced one of the batteries. She then passed and re-passed the second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition, for which we expect to have better use higher up, Commander Rodgers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, while he, in the Galena, lay abreast of the battery and disconcerted the rebel gunners. The Galena then followed, but the buoys have been displaced and misplaced so that the pilots last evening ran the Galena ashore, and she is still aground. None of our vessels were seriously injured.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Last Sunday morning the Monitor, Galena, and Naugatuck started for the rebel capital via the James River. They were soon followed by the Aroostook and Port Royal. They silenced several of the batteries which lined the shore, and passed some with the most contemptuous silence. The captain of the Monitor stood upon the turrett and waved his cap to a battery which he considered unworthy of the notice of his pet, although three balls struck the Monitor's turret with considerable force. The progress of the fleet was a continued success until they arrived to within about seven miles of Richmond. Here the river takes a sharp turn around a precipitous bluff, fully a hundred and fifty feet in height. Upon the top of this bluff the rebels have erected a most scientific and formidable battery, mounting guns of superior range and calibre. This battery commands the river in the most effective manner, and it soon became evident to our fleet that an engagement of no ordinary character was imminent. On last Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, our fleet formed their line of battle and commenced the reduction of the rebel stronghold. From the unusual elevation of the battery, and the difficulty our men experienced in getting the proper range, they were, for a time, unable to do any execution. In the meantime the battery poured an incessant fire of shell and ball down upon the decks of our vessels, and did a fearful work. The Naugatuck, after several brilliant shots, burst her 100-pound rifled Parrott gun—killing the gunner and wounding several others. Having no other armament except two boarding howitzers, and being thus disabled, she withdrew from the engagement. The Galena suffered severely; the rebel shots riddling her deck with great ease, and several of the balls entering her side. Fourteen of her crew were killed and thirteen wounded; the majority of the latter, however, will recover. Those who were killed were terribly cut and mangled—some beyond the hope of recognition. For one hour the Galena was exposed to the entire fire of the rebel battery. On account of the narrowness of the channel, she could not "spring" or turn so as to work to advantage. The Monitor, however, maintained her superior strength and invulnerability. The balls glanced harmless from her tower of strength and fell into the placid waters of the river. For some time she labored under great difficulty in acquiring the requisite elevation for her guns. But having once obtained it she poured her missiles with fearful effect upon the batteries, and thus encouraging her associates, the fleet belched forth such an iron hail that the battery was silenced for three-quarters of an hour. At this juncture our vessels ran short of ammunition, and retired from action, while the rebels remanned their guns and again commenced the conflict. A portion of the fleet came down the river to Jamestown Island, nearly opposite Williamsburg.

The Monitor and Galena remained, in order to keep the rebels awake, the Monitor firing pretty regularly once in two minutes, fully sustaining the reputation of the "cheese box." The Aroostook and Port Royal were not materially injured. The action lasted four hours and a half, constituting one of the most brilliant of the war.

About a quarter of a mile farther up the river, the rebels have made a strong barricade to the further progress of a hostile fleet. They have sank the Yorktown and Jamestown in the channel, and driven immense piles from one side of the river to the other, forming a stockade similar to that in the entrance to the Norfolk harbor.

The guns of the battery are said to be manned by the remnants of the crews of the Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown. The firing was excellent, showing a great deal of skill.

The Naugatuck escaped serious injury, by having her pilot house and deck protected by iron rails, laid transversely.

Colonel Jennison.

The New York *Times* Washington reporter writes:

We have a pamphlet war between the State Treasurer of Missouri, G. C. Bingham, and Col. Jennison, the Jayhawker. Mr. Bingham's pamphlet, which abounds in secret charges, was sent here to each member of Congress, and Col. Jennison has given it a pamphlet answer, and circulated it in the same way. So far as I can judge from looking over both documents, and from some previous knowledge of the facts, Col. Jennison has the best of the dispute. It is significant, too, that the Kansas men here are all on his side. Jennison is a man of quick impulses, as well as prompt and active; and it would be strange if he had not make some mistakes. But it is a fact that he crushed out the rebel lion in Western Missouri, at a time when not to have crushed it would have been a serious evil to the national cause, and would have subjected Kansas to ruinous raids from the straggling guerrillas of Hayes and others. It is also a fact, that amid all the charges made against him, none have been proved of a criminal character. He may have been afflicted with a blindness in distinguishing between the negroes of rebels and those claimed by *Conditional Unionists*. If so, it is a disease that every day of the rebellion aggravates among loyal men.

Whereabouts of Gen. Sigel.

(Missouri Democrat, 22d.)

The press throughout the country are locating Gen. Sigel sometimes with McClellan and sometimes with Halleck. The fact is, Gen. Sigel has not been twenty miles out of this city since his return from the battle of Pea Ridge. His furlough extended, we understand, to the 21st inst., when he will report himself to headquarters for duty.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ROUTE TO RICHMOND.

Incidents of the Federal Advance.

[From the New York Herald, 21st.]

UP THE PAMUNKEY.

To leave Baltimore at dusk on Friday, and to be located in the advance of the grand army, eighty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, and twenty-three miles from Richmond, by dusk on Saturday, is an experience that your correspondent can imperfectly realize. As I came up to-day, the whole river was filled with craft. They make a continuous line from Old Point to the mouth of York River, and the masts and spars that environ Yorktown and Gloucester remind one of a scene on the North or East Rivers. At West Point there is an array of shipping scarcely less formidable, and the windings of the interminably crooked Pamunkey are marked for leagues by sails, smokestacks and masts. The landings and wharves are besieged by flatboats and sloops, and Zouaves may be seen hoisting forage and commissary stores up the red bluffs at every turn of the vessel. The Pamunkey is a beautiful stream, densely wooded, and opening up occasional vistas of wheat-fields and meadows, with Virginia farm houses and negro quarters on the hill tops. Many of the houses on the river banks appear to be tenanted by white people; but the majority have a desolate, haunted appearance.

We passed two rebel gunboats that had been half completed, and burned on the stocks. The charred elbows and ribs were commentaries upon the ruin effected by secession. West Point is simply a tongue spit of land, dividing the Mattapony from the Pamunkey River at their junction. A few houses are built upon it, and a wharf that makes out into the Pamunkey shows the former terminus of the railroad from Richmond. The rails do not appear to have been molested. A water battery, erected on a scale commensurate with the whole of the rebel earthworks is the sole evidence of war.

Below Cumberland—a collection of huts and a wharf—a number of schooners had been sunk across the river, and, with the aid of an island in the middle, constitute a pretty rigid blockade. Steamboats can pass through, steering carefully, but sailing vessels must be towed. The tops of the sunken masts only can be discerned above the water, and it must have taken much time and labor to place the boats in line and sink them. Our vessels can be counted by scores above and below this blockade, and at Cumberland the masts are like a forest.

"White House" is simply a white house; but the high banks are littered with wagons, tents, horses and forage. Vessels and steamers crowd the shore, and just above, where the railroad used to cross the river, the timbers of a blackened and broken bridge attest the flight of the rebels.

The whole peninsula here and elsewhere is swarming with guerrillas, who rob and murder without restraint, prowling into our camps and lurking in the edges of woods to seek an opportunity to shoot down stragglers, both civil and military.

Two Massachusetts soldiers had just been found hanging to trees, shot, and with their throats cut. Two had been shot the day before, and so notorious have these depredations become that our cavalry are scouring the country to secure the perpetrators. Sixteen rebels were sent to Fortress Monroe to-day, and they are supposed, in fact, to belong to the guerrillas, as they were found armed near our lines. I have been mingling to-night with the gallant fellows of Wisconsin, whose camp adjoins the headquarters of their General, Col. Cobb, who cheered on his men at the pitch of the Williamsburg struggle, is a quiet gentleman, who speaks deliberately, frequently pausing, and whose whole demeanor indicates calm courage and thorough command. Major Larrabee, of the same regiment, is a thick set man, full of nerve and adventure, whose eyes are of an intense blackness, and whose genius is essentially of a military nature. The men of the regiment are thorough backwoodsmen, and Col. Cobb says that they have forgotten the feeling of fear.

Indian Town, across the river, has been and continues to be a piece of rather popular resort. There is a reserved tract of 1,700 acres of land occupied by Indians, all of whom claim to be descendants of Pocahontas. I spent several hours among them this forenoon. It seems that General Magruder had all the men in the tribe capable of shouldering a musket impressed into the service. The feeble old men, wives and young squaws made a powwow about it, and applied to Governor Letcher for redress, which resulted in the impressed masculines being returned home. An intelligent member of the tribe told me that the rebels were in a peck of trouble about the two engineers of the railroad, both being Northern men. Afraid that the engineers might be working against their cause, they arrested them semi-occasionally, and, with a view to keep them straight, threatened to hang them, shoot them or tar and feather them, and do anything but discharge them, which they dared not do, as they could not possibly get along without them.

FARNSWORTH'S ILLINOIS TROOPERS.

[From the N. Y. Times, 21st.]

SATURDAY, May 17.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Capt. Gearhart of the 8th Illinois cavalry, who advanced with twenty men seven miles beyond here, on the road to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. There they met with the Sergeant and Adjutant of the 1st Virginia cavalry, the first of whom was taken prisoner by Lieut. Smith, the Adjutant escaping to the woods. In chasing these two men, Capt. Gearhart came with his handful of men upon a squad of thirty rebel horsemen, who were driven in on a larger body of 120, supported by a force of some 3,500 men, two or three miles further toward the Chickahominy. It is supposed that the rebels have a strong rear guard in this direction, and a reconnoissance in force is to be made by Gen. Couch's division this morning to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The prisoner taken by Lieut. Smith reports that one of their men was wounded by Capt. Gearhart's cavalry, and another is supposed to have suffered from their attack, as a second horse was seen without a rider. None of our men were injured.

FROM NATCHEZ.

Advance of the Federal Gunboats—Alarm at Vicksburgh.

We copy from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 15th, the following, which is more complete in its details than anything we have seen:

THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS.—A dispatch from Natchez, on Monday, stated that the enemy's gunboats were thirty miles below that city at sunrise of that day. The fleet consists of two gunboats and three frigates, including the notorious Brooklyn. The Jackson *Mississippian* communicates the following:

We learn from a friend who resides in Natchez, that on last Tuesday night they were about eighteen or twenty miles below the city—that he sent up four rockets to signal their approach and the number of vessels, whereupon they started back. He also states that they landed at the residence of Mr. Geo. Green, residing on the Louisiana bank of the river. They went to his house, and desired to purchase poultry. He refused to sell, or permit his negroes to sell any. They were very inquisitive as to any batteries being planted on the banks of the river; said at every point they had seen the flames ascending from the burning cotton, and for more than ten miles had ploughed through masses of cotton in the seed, which the planters had thrown into the river to prevent its falling into their hands.

They inquired of Mr. Green whether this was done by military authority. He replied that it was the *voluntary act* of the citizens who had offered it, and now proposed to offer the last cent of property on the altar of freedom. He further informed them that he had then two hundred and fifty bales which were awaiting the application of the torch; that heretofore he had planted five hundred or six hundred acres in cotton, but this year all his grounds were planted in corn.

With this information they left, but stopping at the adjoining plantation they robbed the negroes of all their poultry.

We rejoice in these proofs of the self-sacrificing devotion of our people.

We further learn that they are informed of the preparations which are being made for their reception at Vicksburg. Impotent, nay ridiculous as they may esteem it, we would rather see every man at our guns butchered, and the last vestige of the hospitable and beautiful city of Vicksburg obliterated from the face of the earth, than witness ignominious surrender. Anything is preferable to dishonor in this struggle.

Great Excitement in Phoenix—A Man Cowhided by the Ladies.

[From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard, Saturday.]

We learn the following particulars from a gentleman who arrived from Phoenix this morning:—Yesterday a man working in a blacksmith shop was observed taking indecent liberties with some of the little school girls belonging to one of the private schools near by. This fact was instantly communicated to many of the neighbors. The women immediately held a consultation, and unanimously resolved to inflict a deserved castigation upon the scoundrel forthwith. Arming themselves with whips, sticks, clubs, brooms, anything, about twenty of them proceeded in a body to the shop, when "crack," "thump," "whang," "bang," went the implements of warfare over the poor culprit's body. He bounded about like a rat in a trap, every move he made only causing more pain. After having been repulsed from the door more than half a dozen times by the little but *spunky* army of ladies, he finally made a desperate charge against them, which succeeded in breaking their ranks, when he put off down Main street at a gait which would beat the best time any of Jeff. Davis' rebels ever made. He was hotly pursued by the justly furious and indignant women the distance of a square, a well directed blow being inflicted upon his nether integuments about every jump he made. The villain made tracks out of town at a double quick, and it is not likely that he will dare return again. The man was a stranger in the place, having been there but two weeks. He came from Palermo. He is about forty years of age, and has a family. The proprietor of the shop was out of town during these occurrences.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

FARRAGUT'S FLEET APPROACHES MEMPHIS.

REPORTS FROM CORINTH, MISS.

CITIZENS FLEEING FROM DAVISDOM.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 22, 1862.

Our correspondent, with the flotilla near Fort Pillow, sends news up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Champion brought down to the fleet fifteen or twenty women, refugees from Western Tennessee, who were found upon the banks of the river in a destitute condition. Many of them have husbands in the Confederate army. There seems to be a general stampede in progress on the part of men not belligerents, to escape Jeff. Davis' late conscription act. Steamboat captains, plying the river from here to Cairo, report over 1,000 refugees this side of New Madrid. Every point is fairly lined with them, begging to be taken aboard and carried North.

Deserters who came on board the Benton, yesterday, reported that Commodore Farragut's fleet left Vicksburg on Saturday last, the destination being Memphis. Should this prove true, this flotilla will have to look to its laurels, else Memphis and Fort Pillow will be taken by others. This should be considered the fair and legitimate work of the Mississippi fleet proper.

At half past seven o'clock this morning, a large rebel steamer came around Craighead Point, bearing a flag of truce. The tug Jesse was immediately sent out learn their business.

CAIRO, May 22.—The steamer De Soto, from our flotilla, arrived this morning, but brings no additional news of importance. A flag of truce came up from the rebel fleet yesterday morning, returned, and came up again in the afternoon, but the object of the mission was not ascertained. The opinion still prevails that Fort Pillow has been evacuated, although nothing definite has been divulged to determine the fact.

Two refugees from Corinth arrived this morning. One of them left the rebel camp last Wednesday. He reports that Beauregard was still in command, and had about 130,000 men, of whom 30,000 are held at Corinth in reserve, under command of Breckinridge. The rebels are suffering greatly from sickness, an average of 600 being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston railroad daily, of whom many die on the passage. All the houses in the towns along the railroad are used as hospitals. The rebel army is greatly demoralized. The terms of enlistment of many of the regiments are expiring daily, but the men are forced to remain under the conscript act. Beauregard is continually among his troops, making speeches, and using every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations. Salt beef of miserable quality is issued once a week. Price, Van Dorn, Bragg, Polk and Cheatham command divisions in front. The rifle pits around Corinth command all the approaches to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and are thirteen miles long.

The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to procure heavy guns, of which they acknowledge they have but a poor supply. Beauregard's headquarters are in the rear, near Corinth.

All cavalry who have been scouring the country north of Corinth have been dismounted, except 700 stationed at Trenton, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is a depot for forage, of which there is great scarcity.

The same refugee reports that sixty Federal prisoners, taken at Dresden by Clay King's gang, were released on parole by Beauregard, after being confined at Jackson, Miss. Lovell's army is reported to have arrived at Corinth.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 22.—Clay King has been publicly disgraced and cashiered from the Southern service, by an order publicly read at dress parade at Corinth, not long since.

Twenty five deserters from the Southern service came to Fort Henry on Sunday and took the oath of allegiance. Five hundred is the fair daily average of deserters from the Corinth army.

The boat left Corinth yesterday, but brought no news.

CAIRO, May 22.—Two refugees from Corinth arrived here to-day. They state that there are about 150,000 rebels at Corinth, and that Beauregard was there ten days ago. The reports of the scarcity of provisions and forage are corroborated. There are no fortifications at Granada or Grand Junction. Recruits raised under the conscript act are reinforcing Beauregard. Large numbers of Union citizens are making their way North, mostly on foot, suffering great privations. The report of the evacuation of Fort Pillow has not been confirmed, but the opinion is general among naval officers that the rebels have retired to Fort Randolph. Their gunboats have retired down the river.

There are no arrivals from Pittsburg Landing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dastardly Act of Slave Catchers.

Collision with a New York Regiment.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862.

A New York regiment marching down 7th street, this morning, had with them thirty fugitive blacks. When opposite the Avenue House kidnappers broke into the ranks, seized two of the blacks and were stripping off their uniforms, when a number of of soldiers interfered. One clubbed his musket and would have beaten out the slave-catcher's brains but for the interference of an officer, who afterwards regretted it. Other soldiers clutched the villains by their throats, and others still fixed bayonets and drove off the negro-stealers. No warrants were shown; only that one man flourished a blank piece of paper. A dozen Congressmen witnessed the disgraceful scene.

Senator Clark read in the Senate, to-day, a pathetic appeal for material aid for a soldier of the war of 1812, who says his only support was a son aged nineteen, killed by the rebels.

Senator Sumner introduced to-day a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect loyal blacks from seizure.

Persons are here seeking authority to raise the sunken vessels at Norfolk; one of which is said to have seventy-five thousand dollars aboard.

M. Mercier was told at Richmond to write home that the Confederate government, if hard pressed, would abandon the whole seacoast, so that they might be prepared to judge its policy not weakness.

Two of the slaves who fought in the 76th New York were subsequently arrested. The Provost Marshal sent for others, but the officers would not let the seekers come on the steamboat where the troops had embarked, and hurled many oaths at them.

Senator Simmons will propose an income tax on a different principle from the House bill, and his estimate will produce thirty-five millions, averaging three dollars per head in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, two dollars in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and one dollar in the other States. It puts three per cent. on incomes between six hundred and six thousand dollars; five per cent. between six and sixty thousand, upon incomes accruing from property owned in the United States by citizens residing abroad, not in Government employ; and upon all incomes over sixty thousand, seven and a half per cent. upon all over six hundred. Religious and literary corporations and societies are to pay at the same rates, where their income is above six thousand dollars, except those whose income is devoted to the distribution of bibles or tracts, missions and education. So much income, however, as is derived from securities of United States, to be taxed one and a half per cent only. Professional incomes under ten thousand dollars, only three per cent. This is moved as an amendment to the act of the extra session. Time is extended under it to October 18th; if not paid then to draw six per cent interest. It is believed that a large majority of the Senate are in favor of this section. Some are opposed to the residue. Mr. Simmons' project opposes the House tariff. It is computed to add twenty millions to the revenue, making it one hundred millions. The Senate got to the sixty-third section of the tax bill to-day, and are more than half through.

Several votes were postponed for want of a quorum. Whisky was left at twenty cents.

Mr. Seward thinks the fugitive slave law don't apply to the District, and another very high authority agrees with him.

The Senate was constituted into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphrey, of Tenn., to-day.

The Senators were sworn four at a time, and the articles of impeachment were read by Mr. Bingham, first manager, on the part of the House.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Voorhees have exchanged the lie. No duel is expected.

Mr. Phelps spoke against confiscation. Mr. Blair, of Pa., for it. The debate closes to-morrow.

It is generally thought here that the rebels will evacuate Richmond without a battle, and will make their appearance in some other part of Virginia. Gen. McClellan is said to think otherwise.

It is ascertained that all the responsibility and credit of the Williamsburg battle is on Gen. Sumner, Gen. McClellan having given no order whatever.

The *Post's* Washington special states that the city is full of excitement consequent upon reported battles, also the report that the Governor of one of the New England States flatly refused to call for more troops until the Government agrees to arm and employ slaves where it is dangerous for white men to perform military duty.

The Key West correspondent of the New York *Express*, under date of the 15th, says the British iron steamer Circassian of 1,500 tons, with a cargo of tea, silk, coffee and munitions of war valued at one million dollars, has been seized by the blockaders and will be sent to New York.

Pensacola advices state that the rebels, besides burning the Navy Yard, burned all the steam sawmills, thus destroying the only means of sustenance of hundreds.

This morning while the 76th New York regiment was marching through the city a number of civil officers, provided with judicial papers, seized two negroes and soon placed them beyond the possibility of rescue. An effort was made to arrest six or eight other alleged fugitives, when many of the soldiers interposed, pointing their muskets at the police and warning them of the danger of persistence. They therefore prudently retired. The negroes departing under the protection of their military friends. Great excitement, for a short time, existed, consequent on these proceedings, which, it is said, will be investigated by the proper authorities.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *Herald's* special, dated Washington, 21st, says the President has decided that fifty thousand more volunteers shall be accepted. This is to fill up regiments which have been thinned out by sickness and wounds, and to form a reserve, under drill, for the future, which may be ready at the decisive moment.

Notwithstanding the solemn threat of certain Senators to hold their refusal to take up the tax bill *in terrorem* over the head of the President, and to scare or drive him into a compliance with their programme of conducting the war, the bill was taken up to-day, and will be acted upon without delay. It will probably be shaped and passed before the end of the month. The impression prevails that Senator Simmons' substitute, which is more simple in its provisions than the House bill, will finally be adopted.

The armor of the Galena, which was pierced by the projectiles of the rebel battery below Richmond, was but three inches thick. The gunboats on the Western waters are thinly plated and but partially clad. Hence the necessity of the six inch plates that have been ordered for the three new gunboats of the Monitor style that are now in the process of erection in New York. The Monitor has thus far stood the fire with her five inch plates, but as guns of enormous calibre and projectiles of great momentum are in vogue, it is safe to increase the thickness of the armor.

LATEST FROM McCLELLAN.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD UP THE JAMES RIVER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 21st—Afternoon.

The encampment of the advance of the army, under Gen. Stoneman, is still at Gaines' Mills, eight miles and a half from Richmond, and one and a half from the Chickahominy. The pickets of the rebels occupy the bank on one side, and those of the Union army on the other.

Gen. Stoneman, with Prof. Lowe, made a balloon reconnoissance this morning from Gaines' Mills. Reaching an altitude of 400 feet, an admirable view was had of Richmond and the surrounding country. With a glass, the camps of the enemy within the limits of the corporation were seen; also the arrival and departure of railroad trains on the railroad between New Bridge and Richmond, and but few troops were visible; but to the left of the city, on the line of the mail coach road leading to Bottom's Bridge, a large number of troops were seen, also smoke from numerous camp fires coming from the woods in front, showing them occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon and this morning to the left of Richmond, which was probably caused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James River.

The weather is warm and pleasant during the day, with heavy dews at night.

The health of the troops continues remarkably good. Two rations of whisky and quinine are now daily issued.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Rebel Cavalry Formed into Guerrilla Bands.

STRASBURG, Monday, May 19, 1862.—It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,500 rebel cavalry, attached to different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerrilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses. Col. Geary a few days since learned that these bands were in a cave five miles from Rectortown and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave, he ascertained they had vacated it the previous day.

Forty men and horses had evidently been there some time, the former living sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c. It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured Geary's guard-train, near London, last week, and retreated toward Warrenton on Gen. Shield's approach.

Col. Geary has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in future.

He has been relieved from guarding the lower portion of the Manassas road, which duty he performed for several weeks, to the extent of fifty miles of the Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs, which are infested with bands of guerrillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain passes enables them to elude pursuit.

From Havana and Mexico—Sharp Resistance to the French—Battle at Acultzingo a Drawn Game—Texan Raid into Nuevo Leon.

NEW YORK, May 22.—News received from Havana, to the 17th, says a Spanish steamer came in on the 16th, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th and Mexico to the 2d inst.

Private letters say that the battle of Acultzingo was a drawn one, the French losing the most in killed and wounded, but the Mexicans retired. These latter directed their fire principally at the French officers, knowing they could not be replaced till a fresh importation should arrive from France.

Gen. Prim and staff had arrived, but he was not received with much enthusiasm.

A Spanish steamer had gone to New Orleans to protect the welfare and property there of her Catholic Majesty's subjects.

The Wyke-Zamacoma treaty has been ratified by the Mexican government in spite of the protest of the French plenipotentiaries against any treaty the Mexican government might make under the present circumstances.

Soledad and Cordova were occupied by Mexican troops as soon as the French forces left them, and 1,500 were ready to occupy Orizaba in the same way.

The French are moving towards the Capital, but the Mexicans are closing fast behind them.

The black vomit is committing fearful ravages in Vera Cruz, having appeared earlier and in a more malignant form than usual.

We are told that 130 Americans from Texas had attacked the town of Piedras Diegras, in the State of Nuevo Leon, had sacked the town and burned the Custom House and various buildings. Saragoza has defeated Marquez, and this seems to have been a decisive defeat, although Marquez got away. He has been deposed and Cobos placed in his stead.

There had been no Confederate arrivals at Havana lately. The English steamer Havana came in on the 13th, eight days from St. Marks, with 160 bales of cotton.

The glorious news from the States caused a depression in our markets. Sugars and cotton have a downward tendency. Many vessels here are waiting to go to New Orleans, and some have refused charters here already.

The President's Proclamation.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune, 21st.]

The men who find most fault with the President's proclamation are those members of Congress from the Border States who are inimical to any plan of emancipation. They complain that it is a solemn warning, given a second time to them, to sell out now or take the consequences—to choose between being paid some part of the value of their slaves now, or being deprived of them suddenly and without remuneration. They are glad to have Gen. Hunter's order abrogated, but cannot see why the discourse to their constituents was added. Republicans welcome the proclamation as an earnest of things to come—they hope speedily.

Col. Brown Turns Up.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—A private letter from Norfolk states that Col. Brown, of the 20th Indiana regiment, has turned up safe and sound. The story of his disappearance was a hoax.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862.

Several petitions were presented from citizens of Maryland asking for the better enforcement of the fugitive slave law in the District of Columbia, that they may secure a large number of slaves which are now in the District.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for reports of the late battles on the Mississippi River was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to enquire what legislation is necessary to protect persons of African descent from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves, or seizure by disloyal persons.

Mr. POWELL objected to the present consideration of the bill. Laid over.

At one o'clock the Senate proceeded to organize itself into a high court of impeachment for the trial of West H. Humphrey, of Tennessee, and the Secretary of the Senate administered the oath to the Vice President and the Senators. The House was notified that the Senate was organized into a high court of impeachment and ready to receive managers of the trial for impeachment from the House. The managers on the part of the House, Messrs. Bingham, Pendleton, Locke and Train, then appeared. Mr. Bingham heard the article of impeachment by the House against West H. Humphreys for high crimes and misdemeanors, and demanded in the name of all the people of the United States and House of Representatives, that said West Humphreys be called on to answer to the high crimes against him.

The Vice President then informed the managers that the Senate would take the proper order on the case, and that due notice would be given the House of the same. Hereupon the court adjourned for the present.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the bill donating lands for the benefit of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts.

Messrs. LANE of Kansas and WILKINSON of Minn., opposed the motion.

The bill was taken up, ayes 23, noes 19.

The tax bill was taken up and an amendment taxing whisky 20c per gallon was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate issue a summons in the usual form to West H. Humphreys, to answer to an impeachment made by the House, the summons returnable on the 9th of June, and that the high court of impeachment adjourn till the 9th of June, which was adopted.

After further consideration of the tax bill, having reached the 63d section, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLFAX reported back from the Post-office Committee the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails by requiring railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster General, and in the case of failure to agree upon compensation; the same shall be fixed and determined by the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COLFAX explained that the bill was to liberate the Government from the combination of railroad interests, who now dictate their own terms.

Mr. DIVEN and Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING opposed the bill on the ground that is proposed an unjust interference with private rights as secured by law. The bill passed by four majority.

The House then resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill.

Mr. KELLY, rising to a personal explanation, said he found in the *Globe* language which did not yesterday hear uttered on this floor, and part of this language was not on the notes of the reporter. He caused the alleged interpolated words to be read as follows:

Mr. VOORHEES—"Whenever the gentleman from Pennsylvania—"

Mr. KELLY—"I do not yield to the gentleman."

Mr. VOORHEES—"You shall yield, I denounce the member's statement as false, and I denounce him as a calumniator."

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from Indiana is out of order and will take his seat.

Mr. VOORHEES—"I will allow no man to impeach my loyalty to the Government, and especially I will not allow the member from Pennsylvania, who has signalized himself on this floor for nothing, except for the defense of thieves."

Mr. KELLY, after the Clerk had read the above, said he did not hear such remarks, and they were all noted by the reporter. The man who could secretly interpolate language of that kind in a public report was a liar and scoundrel. [Hisses and calls to order.]

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that language of that kind must not be used in the Hall, and addressed a few words of seasonable advice to the galleries for hissing.

Mr. VOORHEES explained that the denial he yesterday made was to what he considered an impeachment of his (Voorhees') loyalty, and not as to the members of Buchanan's Cabinet. He uttered the words as printed in the *Globe*, nearly all of which were found in the notes taken at the reporter's desk. He did not furnish two pages as the member did (Kelly), but about five words. He made the remarks as printed; he meant them; he stood by them. (Here the matter ended.)

Mr. WALLACE of Va. entered into an elaborate argument in support of his position. He urged referring to high authorities that private property on land is not subject to capture, seizure, or confiscation. Those taking part in the civil war, their aiders and abettors are guilty of treason, and on conviction, may be punished by the forfeiture of their lives. He had no scruples in subsisting our armies on supplies drawn from our enemies, or levying contributions for that purpose. He set forth what may be done in time of war, and incidentally remarked that General Fremont's proclamation had drawn thousands of Missourians to Gen. Price's army; but that of the President modifying never came within the lines of the army. Some of those who had been fighting against the Union informed him that if they had not believed the Administration intended to abolish slavery they would not have taken up arms against the Government, but slavery was not the foundation of this rebellion; it was the ambition of a few bad men in South Carolina who had been sowing the seeds from 1830 until now. In the insurgent States the non-slaveholders are the most violent traitors and rebels, they supposing that the negroes are to be emancipated and placed on an equal footing with them.

Mr. BLAIR of Va., said members were divided in opinion on the measures pending, but there was one purpose on which the majority were united, namely: The Government shall not be curtailed of its territory by the surrender of a single foot of soil. The people will not tolerate a conventional separation of any portion of the Union. If this was not our fixed and solemn purpose, we should not hesitate a moment to send a Minister to Richmond to arrange terms of peace. The war is to be ended by arms and not by chicanery of the diplomatists. In the language of the governor of Tennessee, if we make terms with the rebels: we would not have peace for sixty days, we must not only extinguish the rebellion, but *exterminate the cause and animating principle—slavery.*

Emancipation stands on higher grounds than confiscation.

WALLACE favored, and PHELPS of Mo., opposed emancipation. BLAIR and ROLLINS of Mo. favored the bill and KERRIGAN opposed.

Recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MENZIE spoke against sweeping confiscation. The property of loyal men must be protected unless the enemy is making use of it against us.

Mr. FENTON argued in favor of confiscation as expedient and just.

Mr. GRIDER of Ky. characterized the rebellion as inexcusable and contended that Congress should sustain the army and navy, through which alone the rebellion should be suppressed. He opposed the confiscation bills which would help to extend the rebellion.

Adjourned.

Massachusetts Caring for Our Wounded Western Soldiers.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Quite a number of wounded soldiers of Western State troops, including members of Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana regiments, have recently arrived in this city from the army. In the absence of any State agents in this city, Colonel Frank E. Howe, of the Massachusetts agency, has taken them in charge, had their wounds properly attended to, their wants supplied and provided them transportation to their homes after being kindly and tenderly cared for at the New England rooms, the agent of New York State declining to furnish them with transportation.

A Verdict in the Craig Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The suit of D. H. Craig against F. O. J. Smith for libel in publishing an article in a newspaper reflecting on the integrity of the plaintiff, was given to the jury at noon to-day, after an elaborate argument by David D. Field, Esq., for the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for Mr. Craig in damages of 750 dollars and costs. Considering the generally unsuccessful results of libel suits before juries, this result must have been obtained by the overpowering evidence adduced upon the trial in favor of the plaintiff.

The Fugitive Slave Law in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Fugitive Slave Law Commissioners to-day decided on the points raised yesterday that it was discretionary with them to allow cross-examinations as to identity of ownership, and therefore they permitted it in the case of Stephen, claimed by a citizen of Maryland. This case was concluded by the remanding the slave to the claimant.

Collision and Loss of Life.

DETROIT, May 21.—The schooner Rapid, Captain Black, was sunk, and the Captain drowned, by coming in collision with the schooner Narragansett, off Clay Banks, on Tuesday night. Her cargo, of thirteen thousand bushels of wheat is probably a total loss.

Arrest of Horse Thieves.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Two men calling themselves Ward and Inlow, recently of the rebel army, were arrested here to-day on a charge of stealing horses in Missouri, and selling them to Federal Government contractors.

Important Capture of Rebel Emissaries.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 22.—The following rebel officers have been captured by Brigadier General Totten while they were about crossing the Missouri River, in the vicinity of this city: Lieutenant Colonel McIlhany, Judge Advocate of the second division of the Missouri State Guard, and a member of General Harris' staff; Lieutenant Colonel Rawlings, commanding the battery of the second division and formerly paymaster on General Parsons' staff; Lieutenant Colonel Shurman, paymaster of the fifth division; Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Judge Advocate of the fifth division and a member of Gen Steers' staff.

These men are said to be emissaries from the Confederate army, and were on a mission to stir up rebellion in Missouri. They will soon be sent to St. Louis and committed to prison.

From the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, dated Franklin, Va., yesterday, states that Col. Crook in an expedition captured two notorious guerrillas, seized the telegraph office at Covington where he learned from dispatches that Jackson was about sending several regiments from Staunton to Covington, whereupon Col. Crook advanced his forces to Jackson River bridge, on the Central Railroad, which he burned, thus preventing the movement of Jackson's troops, and enabling Crook to protect the region this side from attack.

Mails for the South.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Postmaster General has accepted the tender of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York, to carry the mails to New Orleans and Key West. The mails will also go by Government transports sailing from New York.

Our Iron-Clad Vessels on Trial.

The Philadelphia *Press* asks:

Have our armor-clad vessels proved as impregnable as they appeared to the world, in their first contest? We fear not. They have served us well thus far; they have turned the tide of many a wavering battle in our favor; at New Orleans they almost annihilated the enemy's iron-clad fleet. But it is somewhat singular that the Varuna, which may be said to have won us the victory on that occasion, and which alone sunk six of the enemy's ships, was *not* an iron-clad vessel. At Fort Wright, a few days since, our iron-clads gained another victory, but the only margin for congratulation was in the fact that the Cincinnati was not sunk by the enemy's fire. On Saturday, at Fort Darling, a few miles below Richmond, five of our iron-sheathed gunboats, while ascending the James River, were saluted with a terrific hail of iron shot from a land battery, and, after being severely berated, were compelled to abandon temporarily their purpose of attacking Richmond. Such results surprise and mortify us. They would seem to indicate that iron-ships are *not* invincible against guns of ordinary calibre at moderate range; and that means of attack *cannot* in all cases be made more formidable than those of defense. In fact, we stand self-convicted of having got up a naval revolution under false pretences. Undoubtedly, we are far, very far, from perfection, both in the models and materials of our ships-of-war, and must either be content to learn from older nations, or figure out the problem for ourselves. The Shoeburyness experiment has taught us very little. Our own experiments at New Orleans and on the Atlantic seaboard have taught us much. We feared the enemy's iron rams, and stood in awe of them simply because they *were* rams; and yet what has been the experience of the past two months? We have sunk, blown up, or crippled at least fifteen of them. We have had another experience, equally of interest, which Commodore Foote has turned to excellent account, and it is this, that the merest wooden hulk, protected by bulwarks of cotton bales, is practically invulnerable under ordinary circumstances.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

☞ *For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.*

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT T. WRIGHT'S Real Estate Office, IN No. 8 PORTLAND BLOCK.
Lots on West Washington street, near Ada street.
Lots on West Randolph street, near do.
Lots on Michigan avenue and Wabash avenue.
Lots on Main River, and Warehouse to Lease.
The choicest tracts in the Grove North.
T. WRIGHT. [my23-r600-3t] T. LYMAN, Agent.

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. 241 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

WANTED—To rent a neatly furnished Cottage, by an unexceptionable tenant in a respectable locality. Rent moderate. Address "C. J.," Tribune Office. my23-r591-3t

WANTED—A Situation. The subscriber (a live active business man) will pay ten dollars ($10.00) per month to any first-class wholesale or retail Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware House, for the privilege of being shown plenty of work to do as Salesman, or in any capacity for the coming summer months. Undoubted reference regarding ability, integrity, &c. Address "C. B. A.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An active Partner, with $300 cash, to take an equal interest in a long established, highly respectable and profitable business, is paying a handsome profit, and the opening to extend it to a great extent, and no fear of opposition. Reference exchanged. Address "DROP," Post Office Box 1795. my23-r599-1t

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in some good House. Commission or Drug House preferred. Can give good references. Address "H.," Post Office Box 2136, Chicago. my23-r597-3t

FIREMEN ATTENTION.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association at the Association Hall, on Monday evening, May 26th.
my23-r561-3t JOHN T. EDWARDS, President.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and Board at 84 Adams street. my23-r598-3t

BOARDING—With pleasant suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. my23-r588-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, can obtain board in a private family where they can have the comforts of a quiet home by applying at 144 State street. References given and required. my23-r582-3t

$5 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the corner of Wood and Washington streets, a small Dark Grey Cow. Is about five years old. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber as above will receive this reward.
my23-r586-3t J. C. FRISBIE.

LOST—$5.00 Reward. Lost on Canal street, between Kinzie and Lake streets, a Black Buckskin Pocket Book, containing twenty dollars; two five dollar bills, and balance two's and one's. By leaving the same with E. S. Williams, Rooms No. 3 and 5 Methodist Block, the above reward will be paid.
T. B. BUTLER,
A soldier of 5th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Bracket.
my23-1t

FOR SALE—The entire Stock of a first-class Grocery House, long established and doing a good business, together with Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Lease. Address Post Office Box 124 for one week.

FOR SALE—Photographic Gallery for sale. Address Post Office Box 3408. my23-r581-2tnet

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned, On Short or Long Time, at very low rate interest, by applying at once of GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. my23-r590-1m

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.—The Chicago and Crystal Lake Ice Company have made arrangements with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company to bring them Ice over the Road instead of bringing it by Canal. It is daily being received at the depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets. my23-r592-1w

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
C. H. KING. FRANCIS H. KALES. NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR. [my23-r596-3m]

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 203 South Water street, Chicago. apl-r379-1y

T. R. HANN, Professor of Elocution, 267 STREET STREET. Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the bar taught by styles peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage. my23-r579-1m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—A few more boarders can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water streets. This house has just been newly fitted up and re-furnished throughout. Board from $3 to $5 per week; Transient $1 per day.
my23-r588-3t H. GRAVES, Proprietor.

MASONIC—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.
my23-r611-1t IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, Etc.—Branch House of Bell & Green's Washington National Claim Agency, No. 130 Lake street. Post Office Box 1331, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES—His Excellency A. Lincoln, President United States; Hon. Richard Yates, Gov. Ill.; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor Ill. Both members of this firm reside at Washington. Liberal commissions allowed to country agents. [my1-r285-3m] JULIAN KUNE, Agt.

AKIN & CO., Patent Agency and WAR CLAIM OFFICE, No. 114 Randolph street, Chicago. The undersigned are prepared to procure Letters Patent, Collect Pay, Bounty and Pensions for all entitled to the same. Send for circular giving complete information. Refer to P. W. Gates & Co., Chicago, Illinois, and to Messrs. Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D. C. Address AKIN & CO., Post Office Box 2224, Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

FROM AUCTION.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

Thursday, May 22, 1862,

ANOTHER LOT OF 300 PIECES OF THOSE

PINE APPLE MUSLINS

A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.

100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Bordered and Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.

150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE. Plain, open worked and embroidered.

For Two and Three Shillings.

Regular price six shillings and one dollar.

500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, For Two Shillings.

1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars, For Two Shillings.

1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color, Ten Yards for One Dollar.

500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines, FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.

500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies, FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines, FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CHAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.

Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description.

FROM AUCTION,

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Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash

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From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO MUCH AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE OF THE REBELLION CAN BE OBTAINED."

"NO OTHER WORK POSSESSES THE VALUE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE."

"It is Reliable, Complete and Desirable."

THE

Rebellion Record,

Edited by FRANK MOORE,

Is the only publication which gives the HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT NOW GOING ON.

IT IS

FULL, IMPARTIAL AND RELIABLE.

A Record which the COURTS, the DEPARTMENTS, and the COURTS QUOTE, as

THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen. By reference to it every person can be fairly and truthfully posted up in relation to this

GREAT REBELLION.

IT CONTAINS,—I.

The Causes of the Great Struggle and the Great Issues before the Country, by EDWARD EVERETT.

II.

A Diary of Verified Events;

Commencing with the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 17th, 1860—giving, in the form of a Diary, a concise, succinct and truthful history of every event as it occurs.

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CONSISTING OF ALL THE

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GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND LETTERS FROM LEADING MEN, NORTH AND SOUTH.

PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES (from eye-witnesses) OF THE GREAT BATTLES, SECESSION ORDINANCES, MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS, &c.

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Rumors, Incidents, Patriotic Songs and Ballads.

Illustrated with correct Portraits engraved on steel of the

Notable Men of the Time, and with Maps and Diagrams of the Plans of Battles.

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ALSO, IN VOLUMES.

Six Parts, with Copious Index, comprise a Volume.

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Bound in Cloth, at $3.75 each; Sheep, $4.00; Half Morocco, or Half Calf Antique, $5.00 each.

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Remittances must be sent in registered letters, otherwise the Publisher will not be responsible, and in current funds.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,

532 Broadway, New York.

C. T. EVANS, Gen. Agent. my23-r590-3t-eod-net

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H. P. STANLEY.

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SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!

THE GREAT

Standard Remedy.

No Household is Safe Without It.

It is the only positive and radical cure for Diptheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, and all kindred complaints.

There are numberless nostrums concocted and palmed off upon a confiding public as remedies for the above mentioned ills, which, though in a few instances may afford a temporary relief, by no means perfect a full and complete cure.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ingredients, it acts in strict conformity with nature's laws, and instead of distracting, builds up instead of reducing.

Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficence of its

Healing Qualities,

Bear glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and removing pain.

For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at

94 Washington Street, Chicago.

A. W. SARGENT & CO.,

Post Office Box 3748. ap30-r546-1y

SAFES.—Only Agency in Chicago FOR THE Best Safes made in the World.

Manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.

Acknowledged by all to be the

Best Finished and most perfect in every respect

Of any in this or any other market, costing no more than the old-fogy styles made for the last twenty years by other makers. For sale by
my19-r573-1w F. W. PRATT, 12 Lasalle street.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients, Dr. ALLPORT will hereafter devote from

10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M.,

TO CONSULTATIONS,

At which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be of very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and it is hoped that all persons desiring his services will comply with the above request.
May 10th, 1862.

EYE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, 93 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eleven in the evening every day. ... a speedy and permanent cure of all bland diseases ...

New Advertisements.

KINGDOM HAS COME.

AT H. M. HIGGINS,

117 Randolph Street.

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Price 25 Cents.

my23-r608-2t-ewf

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THE FIFTH EDITION

—OF—

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"The Pearl of Orr's Island" is a story whose scene is laid upon the coast of Maine. It is filled with graphic sketches of New England life, whose varied phases find no better delineator than Mrs. Stowe.

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"In style and tone this Novel is graceful and dignified. It satisfies the taste, charms the fancy, and exalts the emotions. As a work of art it has uncommon merit. As a picture of rural life in New England it is unrivalled."—[New York Express.

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"Agnes of Sorrento" is a romance of the sunny clime of Italy, and to a plot of rare interest adds glowing pictures of nature and art in that lovely country.

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"Written with unusual delicacy and beauty. The whole atmosphere is Italian."—[Hartford Press.

The above stories by the popular author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been eagerly received by the reading world. They have passed rapidly through FIVE EDITIONS each.

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[my23-r594-2t]

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be

Can I Afford to have a

PEACE-MAKER

COOKING STOVE?

But can I afford to do without one?

THE PEACE-MAKER

Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with

ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A

Roasting and Broiling Chamber,

In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE, and Broiling be done over the live COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.

VAN SHAACK,

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Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14	Charcoal Tin	$9.25
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The above prices are for first quality

CHARCOAL BRANDS.

Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less.

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Which is the property of Policy Holders.

This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.

As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.

Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

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50 Bales Soda Corks,
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50 Barrels Whiting,
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100 Carboys Oil Vitrol,
100 lbs. Oil Sassafras,
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80 lbs. Oil Bergamot,
1,000 lbs. Tartaric Acid,
150 lbs. Citric Acid,
75 barrels Irish Moss,
25 Barrels American Isinglass,
20 Cases American Isinglass.

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SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Stand 94 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York.

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron steamships.

City of New York, Edinburgh,
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Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at reduced rates. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in watertight iron sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

For Steam, Gas and Water.

VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &c.

GIFFARD'S INJECTORS.

Worthington's Steam Pumps.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed by the mob at Springfield misnamed a State Convention, to take the votes of Illinois soldiers for or against the bill of abominations called the New Constitution, write home to their confederates that the army has been "completely Abolitionized," and that the wire-pullers who sent them out to hood-wink the boys with their new fangled contrivance need not hope that they will be able to achieve any very considerable success—in a word that the soldiers in the field are voting against the unclean thing. This is gratifying intelligence; but it is not unexpected. The men who have offered their lives for their country and the rights of mankind, are too loyal and too intelligent to be made the instruments of oppression; hence, the result that these peripatetic judges of election are compelled to announce.

We take it for granted that of the Illinois forces, full three-fourths will put in their emphatic condemnation of this proslavery and semi-secession contrivance. The indications bear us out in the supposition; and if we are correct, and the people at home do their duty when election day comes, the whole thing will be buried, with its secession authors, so deep under the sod that it will be heard of no more. Let us say, however, that to attain an end so gratifying and so necessary to the prosperity of the State, the opponents of the iniquity must be at work, not necessarily as partisans but as citizens and patriots, urging on and completing the job that the soldiers in the field have commenced. And it is not too early to begin.

THE LIST OF GENERALS.

The list of Major and Brigadier Generals in the Federal service, which we give this morning, has been prepared expressly for THE TRIBUNE, and is the first full list published. It foots up:

	Major Generals.	Brigadiers.
Regulars	4	10
Volunteers	19	208

An examination shows that of these, ten Major Generals, (exclusive of the commander,) and seventy-one Brigadiers, are employed in Halleck's department, of whom seven Major and fifty-five Brigadier Generals are in the army before Corinth, the balance being employed elsewhere in Tennessee, or in Arkansas, etc. General McClellan's column has one Major General (exclusive of the commander) and sixty-one Brigadiers. Thus of the combined list of 241 names, 145 find employment in these two principal armies.

The regular army and the volunteers furnish Generals about equally. Ninety-nine Colonels of volunteer regiments have been promoted, five of them to be Major Generals. Some of these were officers of the regular army, and many of them are graduates of West Point. From the regular army direct, about one hundred have been made Generals, and the balance of the list (40) were called from private life.

Of the 208 Brigadiers of volunteers, whose names are given, some thirty await the confirmation of the Senate, which delays to pass upon them until the House shall have acted on its own bill, limiting the number to 200.

NATURAL CONFEDERATES.

The popular instinct, which goes right to the root of the matter, declares, that as slavery caused the war, it must bear the consequences. Nothing more just could be proclaimed from Sinai. But men who set up over the people what they call *institutions*, have as little faith in the popular instincts as in the principles of eternal justice. Their chief concern is to avoid self-evident truths. To violate truth and justice they consider as fulfilling their constitutional obligations. The sacrifice of manhood they mean when they speak of patriotism. Their idea of restoring the Union, is to make the Union as nearly as possible conform to the standard of treason. They have noted down all the careless expressions uttered by Abolitionists within twenty years; but the many volumes of treasonable words spoken and written by pro-slavery traitors within *two* years—of these they have no recollection. They read of the brutish inhumanity of the rebels only to regret that the popular hatred of the incarnate fiends will be kept alive by publishing the facts. They have no sympathy for the Northern widows and orphans this war has made, or for the thousands of loyal men maimed for life; but they are much exercised lest the rebel planter's lady shall be deprived of the use of her human chattels. For frenzied hatred unreasonable prejudice, arrogant assumption, and low-bred villainy, the Southern traitor has never had a counterpart; and the Northern traitor is equally distinguished for stolid indifference to right, for hatred of truth, for heartlessness, for selfishness, and for cowardice. A strange "restoration" we should have, if the terms of adjustment were left to these precious scoundrels!

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL AS A MILITARY MEASURE.

The present war has already taught us some expensive but useful lessons. The exposed condition of our lake cities and commerce, and the uncertainty of peaceful relations with England, are among them. It was in view of these that the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives reported a bill for opening a Ship Canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. The great value of this work, not only for the defence of the the Lakes, but of the nation at large, seems as yet but imperfectly understood; and well informed persons and leading newspapers favoring the measure, often speak of its military uses, as an excuse rather than as the reason for its construction. If this view were correct, it ought not to be undertaken, for no expensive improvement ought, in a time like the present, to be commenced, unless of national importance and a great military necessity. That such are the features of this improvement, a moment's consideration will demonstrate:

The importance of commanding the Lakes, in case of a war with England, is too plain too need illustration.

The commerce of these inland seas is valued at hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and is essential to the well-being of both the East and the West. The property in cities on their shores is valued at a sum quite as great. As their control in time of war involves that of both shores, we may be sure that Great Britain will contend for it with the same determination as ourselves; that she will not relinquish the greatest and most valuable of her foreign possessions without first putting forth the utmost of her power; and the contest will finally be decided by fleets of vessels as powerful as any ever gathered on the ocean.

2. England, at this moment, has as perfect command of these Lakes, in a military sense, as she has of the British Channel. This may to some seem strange and doubtful; but, if she be mistress of the ocean to which we have free access, how much more is she mistress of the lakes, from which we are, by the terms of a treaty, excluded, and to which her vessels have free ingress? Debates in Parliament and the the tone of the press show that she so regards it. By her canals she has made these lakes, to her, a part of the ocean.

The following extracts from a report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives on National Defences, does not in any degree exaggerate the advantages she at this moment possesses:

A small fleet of light-draught heavily-armed iron-clad gunboats could, in one short month, in despite of any opposition that could be made by extemporized batteries, pass up the St. Lawrence into the lakes, and shell every city and village from Ogdensburg to Chicago. At one blow, it could sweep our commerce from the entire chain of waters. Such a fleet would have it in its power to inflict a loss to be reckoned only by hundreds of millions of dollars, so vast is the wealth thus exposed to the depredations of a maritime enemy. To be able to strike a blow so effective, Great Britain constructed a deep canal around the great falls of Niagara. By this single work the entire chain of lakes was opened to the entrance of all British light-draught ocean vessels. Perceiving our ability to erect fortifications on the St. Lawrence that might command its channels, and thus neutralize all they had done, Great Britain dug a canal from the foot of Lake Ontario, on a line parallel to the river, but beyond the reach of American guns, to a point on the St. Lawrence below, beyond American jurisdiction, thus securing a channel to and from the lakes out of our reach.

Occupied by our own vast commercial enterprises and by violent party conflicts, our people failed to notice, at the time, that the safety of our entire northern frontier had been destroyed by the digging of two short canals. Near the head of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of Lake Ontario, the British, to complete their supremacy on the lakes, have built a large naval depot for the construction and repair of vessels, and a very strong fortress to protect the depot and the outlet of the lake—a fort which cannot be reduced, as is supposed by them, except by regular approaches. They have also strong defenses of the St. Lawrence at Montreal, Quebec, &c., to make the all-important channel as safe as possible to the ingress and egress of their fleet. As things now are, a British fleet could sail from the ocean into the lakes, devastate the cities upon the shores, seize the commercial vessels on their waters, and then, in a few days, appear off Boston, New York or New Orleans, to aid in operations against us on the ocean frontier.

The character and extent of the Canadian canals projected, or already constructed, are but little understood in this country. It is often said that by building forts on the River St. Lawrence, entrance to Lake Ontario can be prevented, or that we can go over and take the canals. But one of these canals extends from near Kingston northward to the Ottawa River, is internal, purely military in its character, and is defended by formidable forts. With no force on the river or lake, crossing over would not be easy or safe. But the canals at present constructed are not what are alone relied upon to retain control of the Upper Lakes. In 1860 the Canadian Government caused a survey to be made of the route from the St. Lawrence below Montreal, by the Ottawa River its tributary, the Mateawan, Lake Nipissing and French River, to Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, a distance of 430 76-100 miles, on a line nearly west from Montreal.

The report of Thomas C. Clark, Esq., addressed to the Hon. John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, is a document full of interest, and goes fully into detail. After stating the distance as above, he proceeds: "Of this distance 351.81 miles are "already a good natural navigation, and "require no improvement, and it is perfectly practicable so to improve the remaining 78.95 miles as to connect the "whole chain of waters into a first class "navigation for steam vessels and to reduce the length of canaling to 29.32 "miles, or exclusive of the Lachine Canal "to 20.82 miles."

"Secondly, the scale of navigation attainable, and which I would recommend "as best suited to the capabilities of this "route, is calculated for vessels of 1,000 "tons' burden, and has locks 250 feet long "by 48 wide and 12 feet depth on the miter "sills."

The estimated cost of this canal is $12,057,680; but the prices put down for the different kinds of work are so much above their cost here—in some instances nearly double—that it is evident if let at fair competition, it could be built for a much smaller sum.

From these facts it is evident that, for future security, this Government must provide for putting afloat on the Upper Lakes vessels of large size and great power. They must be ready at all times, unless we expect to repeat the humiliating act of releasing some future Mason and Slidell, under the influence of threatening naval demonstrations, which we are unable to meet. The lake cities are our vulnerable points as often asserted in England.

3. The Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois river constitute the only route by which vessels of the size required can be put on the Upper Lakes from the Ocean or Gulf of Mexico. In this particular the Military Committee of the House of Representatives seem to have fallen into an error in stating that the Erie and Oswego Canals can readily be so enlarged as to pass vessels of 1,500 tons and upward. Without denying the possibility of such an enlargement, we may say that no evidence of its practicability has as yet been adduced; and as the engineer in his recent estimates of the cost of this work for military purposes, assumes 25 by 200 feet as the maximum size of the locks, it is to be presumed that this is the largest capacity which can be supplied with water. That such locks may pass vessels highly useful for war purposes, is not doubted; but they cannot be as efficient as those of three or four times their capacity. Besides, they might when passed, be confined to the lower lakes by batteries on the Canadian shore. Still, this enlargement of the New York canals, both commercially and for defense, is to be looked upon as a part of the same system of works as our own; and if it can be done, as is said, for $4,000,000, it ought to be undertaken without delay.

4. The objection to the expenditure, at the present time, is not valid, since, as Mr. Blair's report has fully shown, the revenues will be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost during the progress of the work; and when completed, leave an excess annually for the gradual liquidation of the principal. The financial aspect of the subject has been so fully discussed in the report referred to, that it is unnecessary to go into it further. It has been shown that during one year of war it would save to the Government its entire cost in the item of transportation alone, and that it would save the expense of building a separate navy for the lakes. The experience of every week demonstrates more and more fully the superiority of gunboats, especially if iron-clad, over forts. With our system of canals perfected, little else than an efficient navy would be needed for internal or external defence, or for attack.

5th. Justice to the Northwestern States requires this work to be done. These States embrace about one-half of the loyal population of the country. We have already said that Chicago and Milwaukee are as much exposed, in case of war, as New York and Portland; and Detroit and Buffalo are much more so. Yet no steps have been taken for their security. While not less than forty millions have been, and are being expended for forts and ships on the Atlantic coast and ocean, hardly a million is allowed to the northern lakes and western rivers. Thus far the West has borne the brunt of the war. Under many difficulties she has rolled back the tide of rebellion. At a fearful cost of life she is opening the Mississippi river to commerce. Financially her influence has been not less important. When the cotton ports were closed she sent forward the products of her soil, so that our exports were increased instead of being diminished during the first year of war, and the national credit saved. She is to be taxed to her full proportion for the support of the Government, and it is only justice and good policy to provide for her defence and develop her resources. This can in no way be done so easily as by opening a channel through which troops and armed vessels can be passed from the lakes to the great rivers of the West.

It is thus seen that patriotism and good policy entitle us to ask for this improvement as a military measure. We have arrived at a new era in the history of the country, where its great interests, neglected and forgotten in the contests of political parties, are to receive the attention of Government. We ask our Representatives in Congress to see that the great interests of the Northwest receive that protection to which their magnitude entitles them. Of the commercial value and political importance of this canal, and the advantages it give the city and State, we do not propose to speak. They are so great as to deserve careful study, and as it is understood, the passage of the bill now before Congress is opposed by certain parties here, from a misapprehension of its tendency, this branch of the subject is reserved for separate notice.

☞ However decisive the results of the present struggle may be, simple conquest will not so change the people of the rebel States in their habits, instincts and prejudices, that they can be relied on either in a foreign or civil war. Until their present aspirations be changed, they will naturally be disposed to take sides, in every time of danger, against the Federal Government. Foreign wars usually create heated party contests. We know that at any time within fifty years, most of the slave States would have refused their support in any foreign war which they considered as chiefly for the interests of the North. They have only been devoted to the Union to the extent that the Union was devoted to slavery. If some first-class foreign power should bid higher than the Federal Government, they would at once cast off their allegiance and take up with the foreigner. On this point we have melancholy proof. Is it the part of wisdom to perpetuate this terrible danger, this continued menace to our national existence, when its removal is within our power?

The Galena Railroad—The Matter Settled.

Within the last few months we have frequently referred to the importance of such an arrangement between the different parties in interest, as would enable the Galena Company to control and to run the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri railways as one road to the Missouri River. The opinion was advanced, and it is believed, sustained by incontestable facts, that a failure to make such an arrangement would, in the end, foster rival interests, and inevitably ruin both roads. For months past these views have been forcing themselves upon the officers of the three roads mentioned, and last week an agreement was made in New York, by which the Galena Company is to secure a perpetual lease of the Iowa roads, and they are to be run as one line to the Missouri. A few points in the arrangement remain undecided, and these were submitted with the arguments of each party, for adjustment and decision, to Capt. Wm. H. Swift of Boston. Each company bound itself to be governed strictly by the decision of the referee, whatever it might be. The wide experience, and unquestioned integrity and ability of the referee, leave no doubt that a just decision will be made—one that will best promote the interests of all parties, and of the public generally.

For the consummation of an arrangement so important to the city and to a broad belt of country between Chicago and the Missouri, great credit is due to Walter L. Newberry, Esq., President, and to E. B. Talcott, Superintendent, of the Galena Railroad, and to Capt. John Bertram of Salem, Mass., the President of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad. Their correct appreciation of what was best for the interest of the companies they represented, as well as what was exactly just to all parties, had much to do in bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The mere settlement of this matter is by no means all that is involved in the arrangement. As soon as Capt. Swift's decision is known and all matters can be fully arranged, a vigorous effort will doubtless at once be made to complete the line at the earliest practicable day. The strength of the different companies combined will be amply sufficient if proper effort is made, to finish it as fast as men and money can do it. Very little more than two hundred miles remains to be completed. The almost certain prospect of the passage of the Pacific Railway Bill by Congress within a few days renders the settlement of all differences between these companies and the early completion of the line westward to the Missouri a matter of much interest to all our citizens. The building of the Pacific road will itself create a large business in the way of transporting men, materials, and a great variety of supplies. Complete this road across Iowa, and Chicago can command this trade against all competition. The control which the business of building the great Pacific road, if we had a direct line to the Missouri, would give to this city, would go very far towards concentrating the trade of that great national thoroughfare in Chicago for all time to come. When the proper time comes, we shall have much more to say upon this subject, and it is to be hoped our citizens will give it all that consideration, and, if need be, pecuniary aid, which its vital importance to the prosperity of the city demands.

Disbandment of the New York Fire Zouaves.

The New York Fire Zouaves (11th State Volunteers), after a checkered existence of one year, are now at Governor's Island, below New York, there to be mustered out of the service and disbanded. The regiment went to the war April 25th, 1861, Col. Ephraim E. Ellsworth commanding, 1,100 strong. A month later Col. Ellsworth was assassinated, and the demoralization of the regiment began. At Bull Run the men behaved so badly that for weeks after they were locked up in a sort of cattle pen at Washington, until they were sent home to New York for reorganization. No signs of improvement being manifested, the Government at one time proposed to do what it has now done, but finally ordered the small remnant of this once proud command to Fortress Monroe, to be disciplined by Gen. Wool. They embarked on the 19th of September, and signalized the event by a bloody riot, in which several men were killed. Scarcely two hundred followed the regimental colors, but one or two hundred of the others straggled along to Fortress Monroe in succeeding weeks. Recruiting offices were opened and about two hundred fresh men enlisted. These, with prisoners released from Richmond, swelled the number to 650. The men have been at Newport News all winter, and had come under pretty good discipline when McClellan arrived with his army; and being denied their request to join him in the advance upon Richmond, fell into a passion and chose to disband—the War Department consenting. Col. Loeser and some other officers, set the example, in this last instance, by resigning when the regiment could not participate in the grand movement. The men are in good health, and wear a neat and soldierly appearance, quite in contrast to what they were last September. The 11th has had field and line officers enough to supply a brigade, and but a few of the original names appear in the roster of to-day.

☞ The lying report started by the secession sheet of this city, that Gen. Lovell, with 30,000 troops had joined Beauregard, is known in Washington to be wholly absurd. Lovell had not one-third of that force when he left New Orleans. He may have joined Beauregard with six or eight thousand, but not more. The object the secession sheet had in magnifying the reinforcement four-fold, was to make the rebel army seem more terrible, and to alarm our soldiers. The falsehood was sent to the Associated Press by telegraph.

☞ Brig. Gen. William H. Keim, U. S. A., of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg, last Sunday, May 18th, after a brief illness, aged forty-nine years. Gen. Keim was an old militia officer of his State, a Major General of three months militia in Patterson's column, and later a Brigadier General of volunteers in McClellan's column. He was present at the taking of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Williamsburg, but was too ill to participate in that warmly contested action. He was a resident of Reading, and filled out Glancy Jones' term in the 34th Congress after that gentleman had been beaten for re-election by Schwartz. Since 1859 he held the position of Surveyor General of his State, by election of the People's party.

☞ Gov. Robinson of Kansas being absent from the State temporarily, Lieut. Gov. Root was left in the office; and finding a blank military commission in the office signed by Robinson, he filled it out for one Joseph P Root as Colonel of the 2d Kansas regiment vice Mitchell, promoted to Brigadier General. He also commissioned (in his own name) Charles W. Blair as Colonel of the 7th, vice Jennison. Gov. Robinson has now come home and ordered both commissions cancelled, and there is quite a fight in the family.

☞ There is a magazine at Yorktown which has not yet been opened, every one fearing that some secret spring will blow it up. It is understood, however, that it will be undermined, and, the powder being taken out, all fear will be gone. Such fears as these are not foolish. Torpedoes and infernal machines of all kinds have met the Union army at every step.

☞ The doughface prints insist that confiscation of the slaves of rebels would be a violation of the Constitution. We reply, slavery to loyal Unionists may be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, but *slavery to rebels is not*. No man can point to a syllable of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the Government or any department in it, or of any State, or any citizen, to arrest and return the runaway slaves of rebels, or *to recognize any loyal Unionists as the slave of a rebel*. Those who are waging war on the nation, and aiming their murderous weapons at the hearts of its defenders, have no shadow of right to call upon that nation to catch or hold their bondmen; if they do call, it will be in vain. The nation cannot be diverted of its inalienable right to struggle for its own existence; and if it shall see fit to call the Black Unionists to combat the White traitors of the South, deeming that step necessary to the vindication and support of its rightful authority, he must be a madman or a traitor who would deny its right to do so

☞ The nomination of George B. Emerson, LL. D., as President of Harvard College, having been withdrawn, the Trustees have made choice of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., now President of Antioch College, Ohio, subject to the approval of the Board of State Overseers. Rev. Dr. Hill is a Massachusetts man and a graduate of Harvard; but the selection is not entirely satisfactory to the overseers, many of whom would prefer Prof. Lovering or Rev. Dr. Peabody, the present acting President of the College.

☞ The way Indiana happened to have two volunteer regiments for one year—the 12th and 16th—which have now been mustered out of service, was that of six regiments raised by the State (after the first call for three months troops were filled) only four were accepted by the Government for the war, and the other two remained under State authority until July 23d, when the Government accepted them for the balance of their year's enlistment. Both regiments were in Banks' column.

☞ Cargoes are being got ready for New Orleans and other Southern ports in our possession, but no clearances will be given from any domestic port until the 1st of June, as a matter of courtesy to foreign commerce. The news of the modification of the blockade will have reached Europe several days before the 1st of June; and foreign shippers, by hurrying, will have a chance to start almost even with their American rivals.

☞ A coroner's jury at Sullivan, Ind., find that the man Belser, who put obstructions in the way of Gov. Morton's special train by which Prof. Fletcher was killed, was not actuated by any motive to take Gov. Morton's life, and some of the best citizens of the town indignantly deny that the act was prompted by secessionism.

☞ A squad of men belonging to Captain Black's company; 3d Missouri cavalry, visited Brown county last week in search of a noted bridge burner, named S. H. Ross of Macon City, and succeeded in capturing him, although they were nearly foiled in their attempt by the secession sympathizers, whom they represent as very numerous in that section of the country.

☞ Robert Vanball, living four miles from Wheeling, Va., was arrested on Saturday of last week for uttering seditious language and for making himself particularly obnoxious to his next neighbor, Hon. Sherrard Clemens. He was put under $500 bonds, but returning home he acted in such a violent manner that it was necessary to arrest him again.

☞ Adjutant General Baker of Iowa made a report of the State volunteer regiments to the Legislature, which was in such high demand among the people that the meagre 1,000 copies ordered printed, did not begin supply the want. The Adjutant General is now compelled to advertise for ten copies to supply his own office.

☞ Salisbury, N. C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad in the far western part of the State, appears to be a sort of depot for Union prisoners. There are now confined there 1,480 prisoners, many of whom were captured at Bull Run. Others are from Balls' Bluff and various other battles, where the rebels have captured them.

☞ The Methodists have three hundred and thirteen clergymen in the Union army, holding the following positions:

Colonels	4	Other commissioned officers	20
Lieut. Colonels	2	Privates	10
Majors	1	Chaplains	240
Captains	36		
Total			313

☞ A fire in Manchester, N. H., last Monday morning, destroyed twelve tenement houses, occupied by about forty families; also the Granite State Market House and two other buildings. The destroyed buildings were of the cheapest class, located on Manchester street.

☞ Major Willard has been appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Wallace's staff, and is in command of the battalion of artillery in Gen. W.'s division, consisting of company A, Chicago Light Artillery, and Coggswell's Illinois batteries, the 9th Indiana and 8th Ohio, all good batteries.

☞ The prize money which has accrued to the Navy Department, from prizes taken during the present war, amounts already to a very great sum, sufficient to cover a large part of the outlay of the Department in purchasing vessels for the blockading fleet.

☞ A fire at Leominster, Mass., on Saturday, the 17th, destroyed the piano forte manufactory of J. H. Lockey, the comb factory of Joslin & Adams, and some other buildings; loss $25,000, on which there is but trifling insurance.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* notices the mysterious disappearance of a Pearl street shoe operator, whose debts amount to $175,000.

Milroy's Gallant Fight at McDowell, Va.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 20th.]

We conversed last evening with Lieut. Henry H. Fickel, of Mansfield, Ohio, who is direct from Fremont's command, and who witnessed the battle at McDowell on the 8th, between Milroy's and Schenck's forces and the enemy under Jackson. Mr. Fickel was a Lieutenant in the 32d Ohio, but resigned his position some time since and went home. He returned to his regiment a short time ago, and was with it during the engagement, not as a soldier but as a civilian, and rendered good service by assisting in carrying off and caring for the wounded. Our forces consisted of nine regiments in all, six under Milroy and three under Schenck, numbering not more than seven thousand men. Those under Milroy were the 75th, 73d, 32d, and 25th Ohio, and the 2d and 3d Virginia. Those under Schenck were the 82d and 55th Ohio and the 5th Virginia. It appears that Milroy's force had advanced from Monterey in the direction of Staunton as far as McDowell, two regiments ten miles beyond and one sixteen. Just before noon on the 8th, the pickets of this advanced regiment were driven in, and it fell back to the other two. They all fell back in good order to within a mile and a quarter of McDowell, where they made a stand. Skirmishing continued until a quarter of six in the evening, when the main fight began. The enemy were posted along the top of a mountain which terminated abruptly on our left. Milroy's forces were disposed in front of the mountain some distance along, with the batteries on elevated ground in the rear. There were five of these—Capt. Hyman's, Capt. De Beck's, Capt. Ewing's, Capt. Johnson's and another not remembered by our informant.

Teaching the Negroes at Port Royal.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

Major Pangborn, paymaster of the army, who has just returned from Port Royal, states that the educational system that has been improvised for the benefit of contrabands, does not work well, but that some two thousand acres of land are in cultivation by them under the supervision of suitable business persons. Major P. states that hundreds of the army intend to locate themselves upon the "Sea Islands" after the close of the war. Amid regions of swamps are found large and fertile plantations, which are as blooming gardens of fruits and flowers. The grand old mansions have been deserted by their owners, but one has been protected by the military on account of its being the property of descendents of General Greene of Revolutionary fame. The land on which it is located was granted to him by the State of South Carolina, for his great service in freeing the South from the control of the British forces.

Responses in Army Services.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from one of the camps near Corinth relates the following anecdote:

An Indiana chaplain selected for singing, yesterday, the hymn commencing:

"Show pity, Lord; oh, Lord, forgive; let a repentant rebel live."

He had scarcely uttered the last word of this line, when a private soldier in his congregation—an old man and a zealous christian—earnestly cried out: "No, Lord, unless they lay down their arms." While the clergyman was offering the concluding prayer, a rifle shot was heard as if from our pickets, a mile beyond. The report of the gun was immediately followed by an exclamation from the same venerable Hoosier—"Lord, if that's a Union shot, send the bullet straight, an' if it aint, hit a tree with it, Lord."

Post Offices Reopened in Tennessee.

Nashville, county seat, Davidson county.
Gallatin, county seat, Sumner county.
Clarksville, county seat, Montgomery county.
Springfield, county seat, Robertson county.
Franklin, county seat, Williamson county.
Columbia, county seat, Maury county.
Murfreesboro, county seat, Rutherford county.
Shelbyville, county seat, Bedford county.
Lebanon, county seat, Wilson county.
Smithville, county seat, DeKalb county.
Watertown, Wilson county.
Liberty, DeKalb county.
Alexandria, DeKalb county.
Palmetto, Bedford county.

Pennsylvania all on Fire.

Exchanges received by us this morning and yesterday, printed in Chester, Bedford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Fayette, Mifflin, Juniata, Cumberland, Perry, Beaver, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Washington, Clearfield, Somerset, Wyoming, York, Adams, Allegheny, Bradford, Tioga, Luzerne, Elk, Potter and Cameron counties, all speak of large conflagrations prevailing in the mountains and forests in their respective localities. We presume the same state of affairs exist in other localities than those above indicated.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

THE BOGUS CONSTITUTION.

The Soldiers are not Allowed to Vote Because they are Opposed to the Swindle.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., May 19, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed by the late Illinois Constitutional Convention for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the soldiers from our State for and against the New Constitution, were here last week, and finding "*Jordan a hard road to travel*," particularly where there was an Egyptian regiment, the 6th Illinois Cavalry, (Governor's Legion,) to guard the pass from rebel sympathy to rebellion, they had a call to drive out, after about one half of the votes were taken of the two battalions stationed here and skedaddled, leaving at least four hundred votes untaken—when one more day would have honestly completed their labors. The fact is that these functionaries found that the Egyptian soldiers were too well posted to answer their purposes, and like General Price at Booneville, they were taken short and couldn't stay—had to report at some other point. Now the fact is, out of over 300 votes canvassed, there were but two solitary votes cast for the constitution. To say nothing of the fact of their having left our camp without completing their work, they never visited our hospital, which is on the same street with the camp, where there were from 75 to 125 brave, sick and wounded Illinoisians, who had periled their lives in the defense of that old flag we all love so well, who said that they wished before they died to give one retiring salute to an iniquity that never should have been attempted to be forced upon us at this critical time. The members of the convention were chosen after we were in the service, in the choice of whom we had no say, and now they seek through this instrument to legislate our old State officers out of office and boost into their places some of the same stamp of the convention who cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," and would wink at *treason* as it stalks abroad in the land. These are the men who brawl loudly on the corners and in the highways for the Union, and in the same breath would stab Gov. Yates for having supplied our brave soldiers with better and more clothing to make them comfortable than any other troops in the field. Our soldiers say, and with justice too, that the old constitution is good enough to defend the State and the general Government, and as it has been financially tried and found good, it had better be let alone in times like these till we all return to our homes so that we can have a voice in the selection of our men, and afterwards cast our votes understandingly for or against any instrument they may make. Some will say "have we not sent Commissioners clothed with authority to take the senses of the Illinois' soldiers?" True, you have, but how has it been done? I do not pretend to say how it has been in other regiments, but so far as the 6th Illinois cavalry is concerned, if they had given us the chance, and honestly taken the whole vote, we would have cast, in the two battalions stationed here not less than 800 votes against it. And, therefore, I deem it an act of justice to those of our friends at home whose fathers, brothers and husbands are in the army, to let them know how we have been treated by these functionaries of this Convention, notwithstanding the fact that we are at least sacrificing health, life and the comforts of home and friends in the defense of our country, that was transmitted to us by our fathers, against a rebel foe whose vandal hands would snatch from us our birth-right.

JAMES A. PUTMIRE,
Assistant Surgeon 6th Ill. Cavalry.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

HICKMAN, Ky., May 18, 1862.

Messrs. Gales and Calvin made their appearance here yesterday, to take the votes of the soldiers on the new Constitution. They did not make anything for the bantling, but on the contrary got a heavy broadside against it and its half dozen supplements. The Illinois soldiers look with contempt and disgust upon a lot of men who will force the subject of a new constitution upon the consideration of the people when sixty-five thousand of the young men of the State are absent from home and absorbed in the great struggle for the Union. They think that the people at home have no heart to pass upon matters of this sort when every patriot is hanging with breathless anxiety upon the event of the struggle in which the nation is engaged. Not one soldier in five has ever seen the constitution. If copies had been sent they would have had no leisure in the midst of their labors and marches to give the subject that calm consideration which it ought to have. Why couldn't they wait until the soldiers should return, so that the whole people in a time of general tranquillity could decide upon the necessity of changing the fundamental law of the State? Democratic aspirants thought the chance too good to pick up something in the midst of a general apathy. Besides all this, what guarantee do the soldiers have that Messrs. Buckmaster, Gales, Curran, and Calvin will make a proper return of their votes? They are all zealous advocates of the instrument, and have not only not given any bond or taken an oath for the faithful performance of their duty, but they have not even given a pledge of honor to act fairly.

In Illinois you will not permit a judge of election at a petty precinct to act, where only fifteen votes are given, unless he takes an oath to do his duty. Never did any four men in Illinois have the boundless power committed to them that these men have in taking sixty-five thousand votes which will probably be decisive of the issue, and yet they have not even *promised* to behave fairly. The secretary takes down the name of the soldier in an open book, records his votes, and the soldier goes on his way, not knowing what report may be made as the secretary travels round with the book in his possession, always open for any changes which the fancy or prejudice of the clerk may suggest. The clerk may make the change without any penalty whatever.

Can it be supposed that a body of experienced legislators forgot to make any safeguard to protect the vote of the soldier from fraud? If so, what a set of fellows they are to be tinkering with the fundamental law of a great State. If, on the contrary, they had a design, where is the honesty of it?

The citizen soldiers of Illinois have not lost their mother wit or common sense either, and they will pour broadside after broadside into the rotten concern.

If after all, the constitution shall be adopted, what chance do we have of voting next November for State officers. None whatever. No provision was made for our voting as we understand it. Most of us want to vote for Dick Yates for Governor in the event he is put out. In the simple matter of a choice between men we would vote intelligently, much more so than on the constitution.

Now, why did they make this arrangement. Did they forget us again?

The people should protect us from the contempt and neglect heaped upon us.

SOLDIER.

FROM THE TENNESSEE ARMY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP SHILOH, May 19, 1862.

To-day a line of entrenchments reaching from right to left along the entire front, extends from Gen. Sherman's division to Gen. Pope's. The entrenchments are very finely built, particularly those in Gen. Pope's division, which have received the commendation of Gen. Halleck, as have also all of Gen. Pope's movements so far. In fact, Gen. Pope, although having arrived later on the ground than Gen. Grant or Buell, has pushed his lines forward even faster than either of the latter.

Our lines are now within at least two or two and a half miles of the enemy's, and a further movement is impossible without a collision. In front of our lines is an almost impenetrable growth of timber and underbrush. So thick is this that it is impossible to see an enemy at a distance of over thirty or forty rods. As you ride along the front of the lines, you hear the musketry and rifles constantly cracking away in the brush and timber, the pickets on both sides being engaged in "popping" at each other from behind trees, logs, &c.

The divisions in the front are constantly on the *qui vive*. The long roll is being beaten every few hours, often caused by a frightened picket guard rushing in from the front and announcing that the enemy are coming on in full force. This happened to-day in Gen. Judah's division, which was under arms nearly all the afternoon from this cause.

Yesterday Gen. Sherman lost eleven men in a skirmish, and the day before, four or five, but killed quite a large number of the enemy, among them a Captain and a Lieutenant. These skirmishes occur daily, and even hourly, along the line, and keep up a constant excitement in the advanced divisions of the army.

The stampede of oxen at Hamburg yesterday was caused by careless drivers, not by the enemy. The gunboat went up, however, to see to matters, but soon returned, having found everything quiet. There is no place in the world where a panic is so easily started, or on such flimsy pretexts, as in a camp. Rumors are constantly floating around, and some of them are of the most preposterous character. Apparently the more nonsensical the story, the more easily is it swallowed.

Reinforcements are expected here daily from a quarter which I am not as yet at liberty to mention. All the rumors and statements about Gen. Mitchell's union with this army are premature, notwithstanding they were for a time confidently asserted in the highest quarters.

The latest rumor from Corinth is that the rebels are withdrawing their provisions from there. But all such reports are unreliable. It is certain, however, that the rebels have an arms and ammunition manufactory at Columbus, Mississippi, and that large numbers of muskets of the latest pattern, and ammunition to match, are being turned out there.

So impenetrable is the timber and brush in front of Corinth, that nothing of the rebel works can be seen at any reasonable distance. The whistle of the locomotives can constantly be heard, but that is all. It is asserted, however, by the pickets, that they have advanced near enough to see an immense *cheveux de frise* composed of logs and trees with the branches turned outwards. An infantry charge through such an obstruction is simply impossible. It has been found that the timber is yet too green to set fire to the woods, or this might be done. There is but little doubt that the defenses of Corinth are formidable, and if Beauregard chooses to do so he can make a very obstinate resistance there. On the other hand, on account of the dense timber and undergrowth making it impossible to watch the enemy's movements, he might at any time withdraw his entire forces to Grand Junction or other points. This he might do did he perceive that he was being outflanked or his communications threatened.

Our troops are well supplied with ammunition. Every soldier has two hundred rounds, and the ordnance five hundred rounds. In spite of all the care exercised, however, some soldiers actually fall into the ranks when the long roll is being beaten, without any cartridges! So negligent are men even of their own safety.

Gov. Yates of your State and Gov. Blair of Michigan arrived here last night, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of their respective States, issue officers' commissions, &c. Gov. Morton of Indiana is also here on the same mission. In the 6th Indiana regiment, lately commanded by Col. T. T. Crittenden, now a Brigadier General, Capt. P. P. Baldwin has been elected Colonel, and Capt. H. Tripp, Lieut. Colonel. The late Lieutenant Colonel, Trotter, tendered his resignation immediately upon the election.

GENERALS IN THE ARMY.

FULL LIST OF MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS NOMINATED, INCLUDING THOSE NOT YET CONFIRMED.

Where from and Where in Service.

[Prepared expressly for the Chicago Tribune.]

REGULAR ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS.

George B McClellan	Ohio	Eastern Va.
John C. Fremont	California	Western Va.
Henry W. Halleck	California	Mississippi
John E. Wool	N. Y.	Fortress Monroe

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

William S. Harney	La	Not on duty
Edwin V. Sumner	N. Y.	Corps d'Armee
Jos. K. F. Mansfield	Conn	Fortress Monroe
Robert Anderson	Ky	Relieved
Wm. S. Rosecrans	Ohio	Halleck
Montgomery C. Meigs	Pa	Quar. General
Lorenzo Thomas	Del	Adjutant General
James W. Ripley	Conn	Ordinance
Philip St. G. Cooke	Va	McClellan
Harvey Brown (brevet)	N. J.	New York Harbor

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass	Shenandoah
Don Carlos Buell	Ind	Halleck
Ambrose E. Burnside	R. I.	North Carolina
Benj. F. Butler	Mass	New Orleans
Geo. Cadwallader	Pa	McClellan
Samuel R. Curtis	Iowa	Arkansas
John A. Dix	N. Y.	Baltimore
Ulysses S. Grant	Ill	Halleck
Ethan A. Hitchcock	Vt	Washington
David Hunter	Ill	South Carolina
John A. McClernand	Ill	Halleck
Irvin McDowell	Ohio	Rappahannock
Ormsby M. Mitchel	Ohio	Alabama
Edwin D. Morgan	N. Y.	Governor
John Pope	Ill	Halleck
William T. Sherman	Ohio	Halleck
Franz Sigel	Mo	Arkansas
George H. Thomas	Va	Halleck
Lew. Wallace	Ind	Halleck

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

John J. Abercrombie	Tenn	Banks
Benjamin Alvord	Vt	McClellan
Jacob Ammen	Ohio	Halleck
Lewis G. Arnold	N. J	Ft. Pickens
Alexander Asboth	D. C.	Curtis
Chris. C. Augur	Mich	McDowell
Absalom Baird	Pa	Halleck
John G. Barnard	Mass	McClellan
William F. Barry	N. Y.	McClellan's Staff
George D. Bayard	N. J	McDowell
Henry W. Benham	Conn	Hunter
William P. Benton	Ind	Halleck
Hiram G. Berry	Maine	McClellan
David B. Birney	Pa	McClellan
Josiah W. Bissell	Mo	Halleck
Louis Blenker	N. Y.	Fremont
James G. Blunt	Kansas	Kansas
Henry Bohlen	Pa	Fremont
Jeremiah T. Boyle	Ky	Halleck
John M. Brannan	Ind	Key West
Benj. W. Brice	Ohio	
Wm. T. H. Brooks	Ohio	McClellan
Cath. P. Buckingham	Ohio	Washington
Napoleon B. Buford	Ill	Halleck
Stephen G. Burbridge	Ky	Halleck
Ward B. Burnett	N. J	McClellan
William W. Burns	Ohio	McClellan
Daniel Butterfield	N. Y	McClellan
John Caldwell	Maine	
Edward R. S. Canby	Ind	New Mexico
James H. Carleton	Maine	
Eugene A. Carr	N. Y.	Curtis
Samuel P. Carter	Tenn	Cumb. Ford
Silas Casey	R. I.	McClellan
John Cochrane	N. Y.	McClellan
John Cook	Ill	Halleck
James Cooper	Md	
Darius N. Couch	Mass	McClellan
Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	Fremont
James Craig	Mo	On the Plains
Samuel W. Crawford	Pa	Washington
Thomas L. Crittenden	Ky	Halleck
Thomas T. Crittenden	Ind	Halleck
Charles Cruft	Ind	Halleck
George W. Cullum	Pa	Halleck's staff
Napoleon J. T. Dana	Minn	McClellan
John W. Davidson	Va	
Thomas A. Davies	N. Y.	Halleck
Jefferson C. Davis	Ind	Arkansas
Henry C. De Ahna		Fremont
James W. Denver	Cal	Halleck
Charles Devens	Mass	McClellan
Greenville M. Dodge	Iowa	Halleck
Dudley Donnelly	N. Y.	Banks
Abner Doubleday	N. Y.	McClellan
Neal Dow	Maine	Butler
William W. Duffield	Mich	Tennessee
Ebenezer Dumont	Ind	Tennessee
Abram Duryea	N. Y.	McClellan
William H. Emory	Md	McClellan
Orris S. Ferry	Conn.	McClellan
John G. Foster	N. H.	Burnside
William B. Franklin	Pa	McClellan
William H. French	D. C.	McClellan
Speed S. Fry	Ky	Halleck
John A. Garfield	Ohio	Halleck
John W. Geary	Pa	Banks
John Gibbon	N. C.	McClellan
Quincy A. Gillmore	Ohio	Hunter
Willis A. Gorman	Minn	McClellan
Lawrence P. Graham	Va	McClellan
Gordon Granger	N. Y.	Halleck
George S. Greene	R. I.	McClellan
Cuvier Grover	Maine	McClellan
Pleasant A. Hackleman	Ind	Banks
Charles S. Hamilton	Wis	Washington
Schuyler Hamilton	N. Y.	Halleck
Winfield S. Hancock	Pa	McClellan
George L. Hartsuff	Mich	McDowell
Milo S. Hascall	Ind	Buell
John P. Hatch	N. Y.	
William B. Hazen	Ohio	Halleck
Sam. P. Heintzelman	Pa	McClellan
Joseph Hooker	Cal	McClellan
Alvin P. Hovey	Ind	Halleck
Oliver O. Howard	Maine	McClellan
Andrew A. Humphreys	D. C.	McClellan
Henry J. Hunt	Ohio	McClellan
Stephen A. Hurlbut	Ill	Halleck
James S. Jackson	Ky	Halleck
Charles D. Jameson	Maine	McClellan
Andrew Johnson	Tenn	Governor
Richard W. Johnson	Ky	Halleck
Henry M. Judah	N. Y.	Halleck
Philip Kearny	N. J.	McClellan
Benj. F. Kelly	Va	Fremont
Erasmus D. Keyes	Mass	McClellan
William S. Ketchum	Conn	
Nathan Kimball	Ind	Banks
Rufus King	Wis	McClellan
Jacob G. Lauman	Iowa	Halleck
Henry H. Lockwood	Del	Halleck
John A. Logan	Ill	Halleck
Mahlon D. Manson	Ind	Halleck
Randolph B. Marcy	Mass	McClellan's Staff
John H. Martindale	N. Y.	McClellan
Stanley Matthews	Ohio	Nashville
John McArthur	Ill	Halleck
George A. McCall	Pa	McDowell
Alex. McD. McCook	Ohio	Halleck
Robert L. McCook	Ohio	Halleck
Thomas J. McKean	Iowa	Halleck
Justus McKinstry	Mich	Under arrest
George G. Meade	D. C	McDowell
Thomas F. Meagher	N. Y	McClellan
Robert H. Milroy	Ind	Fremont
Robert B. Mitchell	Kansas	New Mexico
Wm H. Montgomery	N. J.	McClellan
George W. Morell	N Y	McClellan
George W. Morgan	Ohio	Cumb. Ford
Henry M. Naglee	Pa	McDowell
James S. Negley	Pa	Halleck
William Nelson	Ky	Halleck
John Newton	Va	McClellan
Richard J. Oglesby	Ill	Halleck
Edward O. C. Ord	D. C	McDowell
P. J. Osterhaus	Mo	Curtis
Eleazer A. Paine	Ill	Halleck
Innis N. Palmer	N. Y.	McClellan
John M. Palmer	Ill	Halleck
John G. Parke	Pa	Burnside
Marcena L. Patrick	N. Y.	Halleck
Francis E. Patterson	Pa	McClellan
John J. Peck	N. Y.	McClellan
John W. Phelps	Vt	Butler
Abraham S. Piatt	Ohio	Fremont
Joseph B. Plummer	Mass	Halleck
Andrew Porter	Penn	McClellan
Fitz John Porter	D. C.	McClellan
Benj. M. Prentiss	Ill	Prisoner
Henry Prince	Maine	
Isaac F. Quinby	N. Y.	Columbus, Ky
Jesse L. Reno	Pa	Burnside
John F. Reynolds	Pa	McDowell
Israel B. Richardson	Mich	McClellan
James B. Ricketts	N. Y.	McClellan
John G. Robinson	N. Y.	McClellan
John T. Rodman	R. I.	Hunter
Lovell H. Rousseau	Ky	Halleck
Rufus Saxton	Mass	Gov. S. C
Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	Fremont
John M. Schofield	Ill	
Carl Schurz	Wis	Washington
John Sedgwick	Conn	McClellan
Truman Seymour	Vt	
Thomas W. Sherman	R. I.	Halleck
James Shields	Cal	Banks
Albin Schoepf	Md	Halleck
Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	McClellan
Joshua W. Sill	Ohio	Halleck
Henry W. Slocum	N. Y.	McClellan
Andrew J. Smith	Pa	Halleck
Morgan L. Smith	Mo	Halleck
William F. Smith	Vt	McClellan
William S. Smith	Ohio	Halleck
James G. Spears	Tenn	Cumb. Ford
Julius Stahl	Pa	Fremont
David S. Stanley	Ohio	Halleck
James B. Steedman	Ohio	Halleck
Frederick Steele	N. Y.	Arkansas
Isaac I. Stevens	W. T.	McClellan
George Stevenson		
Amasa Stone	Ohio	to build R. R.
Charles P. Stone	D. C.	under arrest
George Stoneman	N. Y.	McClellan
William K. Strong	N. Y.	at Cairo
Samuel D. Sturgis	Pa	Washington
Jeremiah C. Sullivan	Ind	Halleck
George Sykes	Md	McClellan
George W. Taylor	N J	McClellan
Alfred H. Terry	Conn	Hunter
John B. S. Todd	Dacotah	Missouri
Geo. W. B. Tompkins	N. Y.	McClellan
Daniel Tyler	Conn	Halleck
Erastus B. Tyler	Ohio	Fremont
James H. VanAlen	N. Y.	McClellan
Horatio P. VanCleve	Minn	Halleck
Henry Vanrensselaer	N. Y.	Halleck
Stewart VanVliet	N. Y.	Washington
James C. Veatch	Ind	Halleck
Egbert L. Viele	N. Y.	Norfolk
Adolph VonSteinwehr	N. Y.	Fremont
James S Wadsworth	N. Y.	Washington
William T. Ward	Ky	Halleck
Max Weber	N. Y.	Wool
Henry W. Wessells	Conn	McClellan
Amiel W. Whipple	Mass	
Julius White	Ill	Curtis
Alpheus S. Williams	Mich	Banks
Seth Williams	Maine	Burnside
Thomas Williams	Mich	Butler
August Willich	Ind	Halleck
Thomas J. Wood	Ky	Halleck
Daniel P. Woodbury	N. H.	McClellan
George Wright	Vt	Pacific Coast
Horatio G. Wright	Conn	McClellan
J. Napoleon Zerman	N. Y.	

RECAPITULATION.

	Maj. Gens.	Brig. Gens.
Regular Army list	4	10
Volunteer Army list	19	208

CASUALTIES, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Major Gen. Charles F. Smith, deceased.
Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, killed in action.
Brig. Gen. Wm. H. L. Wallace killed in action.
Brig. Gen. Edward D. Baker, killed in action.
Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Lander, deceased.
Brig. Gen. William H. Keim, deceased.
Brig. Gen. James Oakes, resigned.
Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, resigned.
Brig. Gen. William Sprague, (Gov.) declined.
Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Richardson, (M. C.) declined.
Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Price, (M. C.) declined.
Brig. Gen. Charles M. Thurston, resigned.
Brig. Gen. Melancthon S. Wade, resigned.

LIST OF COLONELS PROMOTED.

Maine—2d regiment, Jameson; 3d do., Howard 4th, Berry; 11th, Caldwell; 13th, Dow—total, 5.
New Hampshire—None.
Vermont—1st (three months), Phelps; 3d, Wm. F. Smith—total, 2.
Massachusetts—7th, Couch; 15th, Devens—total, 2.
Rhode Island—1st (three months) Burnside, Major General; 4th, Rodman—total, 2.
Connecticut—1st (three months), Daniel Tyler; 5th, Ferry; 7th, Terry—total, 3.
New York—5th, Duryea; 8th, Blenker and Stahl; 13th, Quinby; 16th, Davies; 20th, Weber; 27th, Slocum; 28th, Donnelly; 29th, Von Steinwehr; 60th, Greene; 65th, Cochrane; 70th, Sickles; 79th, Isaac I. Stevens; 82d, Geo. W. B. Tompkins; 12th militia (three months), Daniel Butterfield; 3d cavalry, James H. Van Alen—total, 16.
New Jersey—1st, Wm. R. Montgomery; 3d, Taylor—total 2.
Pennsylvania—17th (three months), Frank E. Patterson; 23d, Birney; 28th, Geary; 29th, Bohlen; 1st cavalry, Geo. D. Bayard—total, 5.
Virginia—1st (three months), Kelly.
Ohio—1st (three months), Alex. McD. McCook 7th, Erastus B. Tyler; 9th, Robert L. McCook; 13th, Wm. S. Smith; 14th, James B. Steedman; 24th, Ammen; 32d, Sill; 34th, Piatt; 41st, Hazen; 42d, Garfield; 51st, Matthews—total, 11.
Indiana—6th, Thos. T. Crittenden; 7th, Dumont; 8th, Benton; 9th, Milroy; 10th, Manson; 11th, Lew Wallace, Major General; 13th, Sullivan; 14th, Kimball; 16th, Hackleman; 17th, Hascall; 22d, Jeff. C. Davis; 24th, Hovey; 25th, Veatch; 31st, Cruft; 32d, Willich—total, 15.
Michigan—1st, Robinson; 2d, Richardson; 9th, Duffield; 2d cavalry, Granger—total, 4.
Illinois—7th, Cook; 8th, Oglesby; 9th, Paine; 11th, Wm. H. L. Wallace, killed; 12th, McArthur; 14th, John M. Palmer; 21st, Grant, Major General; 27th, Buford; 31st, John A. Logan; 37th, White; 2d cavalry, Carr—total 11.
Wisconsin—2d, Chas. S. Hamilton.
Minnesota—1st, Gorman and Dana; 2d, Van Cleve—total 3.
Iowa—2d, Samuel R. Curtis, Major General; 4th, Dodge; 7th, Lauman; 8th, Steele—total, 4.
Missouri—4th, Sigel, Major General; 8th, Morgan L. Smith; 11th, Plummer; 12th, Osterhaus; engineers Bissell.
Kentucky—4th, Fry; 9th, Burbridge; 3d cavalry, James S. Jackson—total 3.
Tennessee—1st, Carter; 2d, Spears—total 2.
Kansas—2d, Mitchell; 6th, Blunt—total 2.

The Sturgis Despotism in Kansas—Secret Detectives to "Spot" Loyal Men—Carte Blanche to Missourians to Rob them—The Traitor Chief Unhung.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 20th.]

Facts are daily coming to light which show conclusively that Gen. Sturgis had laid the foundation for a complete pro-slavery despotism in this military district. He acted despotically and used all the secret appliances of a tyrant. His purpose seems to have been not to aid the Government or extend protection to the loyal citizens in his own district, but rather to be the ready instrument of men in Missouri who were belligerent pro-slaveryites, and, at best, neutral loyalists. Kansas Republicans are snubbed, Missouri kidnappers were sent on their way rejoicing.

Sturgis employed as a secret detective force men who have as little loyalty as Jeff Davis, and as little honor as Floyd. These detectives were not used to arrest traitors, and did not do so in a single instance, but simply to annoy, arrest and punish undoubted Union men. These detectives went through our State and marked such and such property as contraband and as belonging to Missourians; they informed Missouri soldiers of their discoveries, and the soldiers came over here and took the "spotted" property.

A few days ago the town of Prairie City was thrown into a tumult by the advance of a party of these soldiers, who pounced upon property—horses, wagons, &c.—legitimately owned by the citizens, took it and started back to Missouri. Before reaching their destination, however, they were arrested and disarmed by a detachment of the Kansas Sixth. The owners of the property proved their title and were allowed to take it. The officer in the Sixth learned that the Missourians were not Jayhawkers, but regularly enlisted soldiers, and that they were acting under orders from Capt. Sterling, of the First Missouri Cavalry and commander of the post at Kansas City. Their arms were given back and they were permitted to return to that post.

Gen. Blunt found, upon an examination of the case, that Capt. Sterling had been authorized by Sturgis to pursue this peculiar policy. Capt. Sterling came here and received a written approval of his past course from General Sturgis and an order to act as above stated; this order is not signed by Capt. Moonlight, the Adjutant of Sturgis, and *there is no record of it in this Department*. There you have it—secret orders, secret detectives and Missourians appointed to prowl through Kansas. And this when we are under Martial Law, with a Provost Marshal General and his assistants, with a sufficient military force, and with full authority to put down any disturbance whatever. It was thus that kidnapping was fostered. Martial Law made a nullity, and the iron rod of slavery held over a State which had wasted its best blood to become free.

We have seen an order given by Capt. Sterling to a private soldier, giving him the fullest power to travel through this State and condemn property. It is dated April 15, and we suppose the detective has been operating ever since.

We are not blaming Capt. Sterling, or his regiment; they are not censurable for obeying orders. We are simply showing the people of Kansas how they were bound hand and foot by a military despot. Parties of soldiers have been coming here constantly on errands like the above, and Jayhawkers have had to take the responsibility of crimes they never committed.

But Sturgis is no longer in command. Gen. Blunt will depose this secret police force as rapidly as their names become known. Our State will no longer be a hunting ground. All who know him are aware that the fullest redress will be given to all aggrieved parties, come from what locality they may. It will be done openly and above board where all can be heard. Honest and loyal men can do justice without becoming sneaks and tyrants.

In conclusion we would respectfully request that Gen. Sturgis be sent to South Carolina to take command of a negro brigade.

ERRATUM.—As we go to press we learn that the soldiers who went to Prairie City not only took property, but shot one man and took two Union men prisoners, and thus returned to Kansas City. The soldiers who were disarmed had been down to the Pottawattomie and taken "condemned" property there.

Capt. Morgan's Guerrillas Quit Kentucky—Some Account of their Movements.

[From the Louisville Journal, 21st.]

We presume our State is for the present rid of Morgan and his marauding gang. After his exploit at Oakland on the 11th inst., he rode furiously toward Glasgow, which town he entered the next day, and thence proceeded to Burksville, Ky., and Sparta, Tenn., reaching the latter place on Tuesday night. Upon his arrival there he released Major Helveti on parole, and furnished horses for him and his servant, but they were such broken down nags that they did not hold out further than McMinnville, where the Major obtained a buggy and reached Murfreesboro, after a journey of no little danger to a Federal officer in uniform, the country being infested with Texan rangers, jayhawkers, and bushwhackers. Morgans entire journey to Sparta was made through bridle paths, by the aid of guides, who avoided all frequented roads, and at night they quartered at farmer's houses. He was accompanied by two companies of Tennessee freebooters at time of his attack on the Nashville train, but he sent them off immediately afterwards. The notorious Champ Ferguson was with the party, buccaneering on his own hook. He declares he will never be taken alive; he acknowledges no military allegiance, but his atrocities are speculations of his own. A large number of the men who were with Morgan and Ferguson were heartily sick and tired of the rebellion, and many of them would desert if they were satisfied that a conciliatory policy would be pursued toward them by the Government. Obliged to fly from place to place, secure nowhere, without tent equipage or army rations, their life is certainly a most unpleasant one. Morgan himself is worn out and presents a very haggard appearance. His legs are terribly swelled from severe riding, and his health is said to be utterly undermined from fatigue and exposure. He has tried very hard to ingratiate himself with the people of the country through which he passes and has generally succeeded in leaving a very favorable impression so far as his personal conduct is concerned. He has treated all his prisoners kindly, and he refused to confiscate Maj. Helveti's servant, because he belonged to an old Lexington acquaintance. He does not allow his men to steal horses, but permit them to *exchange* tired and broken down animals for those fresh and sound, wherever they can be found, and his rapid journeys are very hard on horse flesh. It must be about one hundred and seventy miles from Oakland, on the Nashville Railroad, to Sparta, White county, Tenn., by the circuitous route he took. If there is any difference claimed as "boot" in these compulsory exchanges of equine property, he pays promptly in Confederate bonds, with which he is well supplied, and if he purchases anything, or has farrier work performed, he settles in a similar manner and magnanimously refuses any change. He has plenty of Treasury "green backs," but he very prudently never spends any of them; probably he does not regard them as a legal tender down in Dixie. After leaving Sparta, Morgan intended to make his way to Knoxville, and thence go down the Georgia railroad, and, deflecting from the vicinity of Chattanooga, attempt to reach Beauregard's forces at Corinth.

There is no doubt that Morgan's command was completely cut up by General Dumont at Lebanon, and that those who escaped our troops "skedaddled" to their homes or the mountain fastnesses, there to conceal themselves for a while. From all the information we have been able to obtain he had not more than ten or twelve of his original band with him at Cave City, and they are mostly well known characters from the vicinity of Lexington, who are of desperate character. There are, however, numerous companies of banditti scouring the frontier counties of Kentucky and Tennessee who need looking after. As every individual is well acquainted with the country, it is extremely difficult to make arrests, or even to identify them, for they are prolific in resorts and disguises, and have no uniform by which they can be distinguished. The formation of local companies of Home Guards, composed of persons who know the aggressors and have suffered by their depredations, is the great specific to root out these pests from the State, and restore peace and quiet to the homes in our frontier counties.

The Great Eastern in a New York Court.

The Great Eastern is again in trouble, Mr. Hamilton E. Towle, the young American civil engineer who invented the temporary steering gear after the breaking of the rudder on the last voyage out, has libeled the great ship to have justice done him for his services. It seems the engineer of the vessel has persuaded the company owning her that the steering apparatus used was really his and not Mr. Towle's; hence, when the latter called on them, not for compensation—though he really deserved a handsome gratuity, for he actually saved the Great Eastern and her precious freight of lives and property—but for a simple acknowledgement of his services as a matter of personal and professional pride, he was met by a curt denial that he has rendered any services worth even a complimentary letter. To test the matter Mr. Towle has libeled the ship, and a jury is to determine, after a fair trial, whether he did or did not invent the steering apparatus used, and if he did what his services were worth. The shape this matter has taken seems to be anything but creditable to the great ship company.—*New York World*, 20th.

☞ A Springfield, Mo., correspondent of the New York *Times*, says that it is well authenticated that a woman in that town for some time used the skull of a dead Union soldier for a *soap-dish* upon her washstand!

Wanted.

WANTED—For cash, at 248 South Water street, Horse, Harness and Express Wagon. my22-r575-3t

WANTED—A good second-hand Two-Seated Democrat Wagon, for which cash will be paid. Address "R.C.," Tribune Office. my22-r569-3t

WANTED—To purchase a lot, or house and lot, between Randolph and Madison streets and Morgan street and Union Park. Address "E. D." Post Office Box 600, stating location, price and terms.

WANTED.—A girl wants a situation in a first class family, to Cook, Wash and Iron; or can take the responsibility of Housemaid. Is capable in all its accomplishments. Please address "M. E. G." Tribune Office. References if required. my22-r565-3t

WANTED—A Confectioner.—A good steady man who understands all branches of the business can find steady employment and good pay by applying to, or addressing THOMAS BANKS, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. my22-r576-3t

WANTED—A good Carriage Smith; also a good Carriage Painter, at R. & G. N. WILLITS, corner of State and Twelfth streets. my22-r571-3t

WANTED—To buy a Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address Box 2263. my21-r531-3t

WANTED—To purchase a good second-hand Safe. Address Box 3966, Chicago Post Office. my21-r530-3t

WANTED—Board.—A gentleman wishes a good sized room, well furnished, (for himself alone) in some private family, (exclusively) pleasantly located and within a half mile walk of the Court House. References given and required. Address Post Office Box 2224, Chicago. my21-r528-3t

WANTED.—A young man well acquainted with the City wants a situation as Clerk in either the Grocery, Coal or Lumber trade. Is acquainted with the Coal and Lumber business. Would go out of the City if opportunity offered. Address Post Office Box 3286, Chicago. Good references given. my21-r545-3t

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECIPE PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that Agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my18-r365-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office.

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2345. my1-r467-1m

WANTED—To exchage for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 200 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morrison, Ill.; 1,500 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Horricon, Wis.; 1,000 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 133, or call at 96 State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-r280-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German languages, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap23-p839-2m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3350, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h580-7m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4157. my 6-r341-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored, in Counties, 50 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three of any of the above maps, mail free, for $1.00, or separately for retail price. Send stamp and get circular. Address R. H. LYON, Agent, 129 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap23-p652-1m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,

171 Washington street, near Lasalle,

Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3966. jal8-h3-1y

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4288, Chicago, Illinois. ap8-p737-1m

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermaster's Vouchers. J. C. FARGO & CO., Bankers, ap25-p753-1m 95 Lake street corner of Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 130 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 4266. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de23-h88-1y

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, mh28-n788-8m 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $10 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 3711, Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 138 South Clark st. my3-r15-1m

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. The advertiser would like to purchase for improvement one or two acres of ground, at Wright's Grove; or on the Graceland Road, a short distance below Dr. Dyer's. The price must be low, and terms easy. Address Post Office Drawer 6125. my22-r573-4t

$1.500 PER ANNUM.—Agents wanted Local or Traveling, in every town and village in the United States, for the sale of an article on which one hundred per cent profit is realized. For particulars send red stamp to Box 371, Post Office, or call at 109 Dearborn street, Room No. 2, CHAS. POWELL & CO. my20-r501-1w

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M., Wednesday, May 28th, for the delivery in the coal bins of the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works of Three Thousand tons of Chippewa, Briar Hill, Mineral Ridge, Ormsby or Mt. Carbon Coal. The Coal must be of the best quality of its kind in the lump, and free from dirt. It will be weighed at the Engine House, and the weights there found will determine the amount delivered. The delivery will commence immediately, will progress as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and will be finished before the close of the season of navigation.

The Board reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 12th 1862. my17-r451-td

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED to work at Lumbering and farming in Michigan, but fourteen hours' sail from Chicago. Both single and married men, with their wives, will find employment by applying to BALDWIN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill. The same firm has 300 Kegs best Oriental Rifle Powder for sale to the trade at great bargains. my9-r205-1w

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $22 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address R. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh15-n291-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING—With pleasant suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 8 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. my18-r383-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a front parlor, with board, in a private family, at 183 Wabash Avenue. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. my21-r540-3t

BOARDING.—A large and very pleasant front room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 65 Wabash Avenue. Also a few day boarders will find a first class table, and location convenient to business. my23-r544-3t

BOARDING.—A large front parlor and bedroom, and two single rooms, all furnished, can be had with board at reasonable rates at No. 289 State street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. my20-r504-1w

BOARDING HOUSE—No. 19 Michigan avenue. Some good rooms to rent with board. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Terms moderate. my19-r50-1w

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, (just suited for man and wife or single gentlemen,) are yet to be had in the SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. A more quiet satisfactory and delightful way of living cannot be found than at this establishment. my8-r144-1m

BOARDING—Board with two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had at 69 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street. ap24-p789-1m

BOARD.—A pleasans suit of rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 66 Third Avenue. Also a few day boarders wanted. my21-r552-3t

A FEW MORE VERY PLEASant rooms can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and on very reasonable terms, by applying at the Richmond House. my20-r510-1w

NEW BOARDING HOUSE—113 State street, near corner of Washington. The house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired. Pleasant rooms to let with board. Any number of day boarders can be accommodated. A Cook wanted. my17-r36-1w MRS. WILBUR.

Lost.

LOST—A Due Bill in favor of John C. Bell for forty-five dollars, on which ten dollars were paid and endorsed upon the back, dated April 8th, 1862, and signed by Joseph Wolfenstetter. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. my23-r593-3t

Found.

FOUND—On the 15th inst., a Dark Bay Mare, which the owner can have upon proving property and paying charges, &c. &c. C. F. HOOD, Planing Mill, Lumber street, near West Twelfth street. my19-r462-7t

TAKEN UP—On the 15th of May, on Couch Place, between Lasalle and Wells streets, a Brown Mare, four years old. my17-r359-1w C. C. WILCOX.

English Bunting.

ENGLISH BUNTING, Assorted Colors, in 9, 12 & 18 Inch, BY PIECE OR CASE. Now in store and constantly arriving. For sale by GEO. E. SPARROW, No. 12 Dey street, New York.

☞ Orders by mail punctually attended to. my13-r156-2w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Very che[ap] second-hand six seat Rockaway, [...] Shelton & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage [...] street, near Washington. Also [...] Scales—weigh 1,600 pounds each. my21-r559-3t

FOR SALE.—A Nickle [...] Fountain, with Marble Dr[...] Fountains, Mercury Guage, &c., in [...] ing order, will be sold cheap. A[...] BRO. Wholesale Druggists, 93 South W[...] my22-r565-3t

FOR SALE.—Wishing to [...] in other business, I offer for sale [...] Tools of a Tin and Stove business [...] most flourishing inland towns of [...] opportunity is offered to any one wi[...] For further particulars address [...] Bement, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Two [...] Tubular Boilers, each [...] diameter, 24 3 inch Flues, with Fire F[...] and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 [...] tionery Engine. Cheap for cash. A[...] DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Ware[...] Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Soda Appa[ratus] sale at a great sacrifice, inclu[ding] Fountains and Copper Generator. Also [...] Fountains. JAS. D. PAINE, Druggist, [...] and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE—Water Lot 16, [...] Section 21, on the corner of [...] feet on river, 348 feet on [...] 308 feet on Lumber street; also, City Lo[ts] situated in the Western, Southwestern [...] parts of the city, are offered at great ba[rgains] For particulars, terms, &c., inquire [...] of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STI[...] bors street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle [...] young Horse, sixteen hands h[igh] bay color, well trained to the saddle [...] excellent Army Charger. Apply at 30 [...] my18-r311-2w

FOR SALE—On the South B[...]

A WHARF, 217 FEET F[...]

Situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and [...] Kreight's packing house. Apply to A. [...] South Lasalle street, near Lake.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & W[ilson] Sewing Machines in every style [...] fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in [...] These machines have paid for [...] weeks in our business, but having no [...] them we will sell them very cheap. [...] & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

FOR SALE,

50 feet on Washington[...]

Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets.

J. B. LEE, 17 Clark [...]

FOR SALE.—THE MERC[...] and Grist Mill, known as the

"COMO MILL,"

Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside Coun[ty] near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is o[...]

The Mill is in good order; 3 driven [...] Power, from a steady stream; has all the [...] Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the [...] cleaning apparatus. For further particulars [...] WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or the [...] the premises. S. LEHMAN. Como, May 1st, 1862.

GREAT BARGAIN.—I w[ill sell] 78 feet of ground on North Clark [...] neat Cottage; also, large Store with [...] Store, for $4,000. $700 down and $3,300 in [...] with interest. Property will rent [...] my16-r412-1w MYRON L. PEARCE, [...]

VALUABLE FA[RM] FOR SALE.

I have for sale cheap, one of the best Farm[s] [in the] WHOLE NORTHWEST. Parties who would [pur]chase a

GOOD FARM

Will do well to examine the merits of this [...] before purchasing. JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark [...] Exchange Bank [...] my16-r407-1w

RESIDENCE FOR SA[LE]. One of the most attractive residences [in the] vicinity of Chicago, substantially built [...] finely finished, and surrounded by [...] $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of [...] about twelve miles from Chicago, on the [...] as many of the city is as reliable as [...] are such a gentleman could [...] a good house and where three of the [...] Institutions of the Northwest are located, and [...] good public schools, makes the location [...] commanding eminence, overlooks the village [...] Surrounding it are twenty acres of ground [...] with a good barn, excellent water, and [...] grafted fruit trees, such as [...] raspberries, currants, &c., with a good [...] stationary plants usually cultivated in [...] This property will be sold at a great sacrifice [...] half cash, with credit for the balance. [...] terms and further information apply to [...] GEORGE [...] ay5-p44-6m

$1.200.—House and L[ot] VERY CHEAP FOR CA[SH]. On Hinsdale street, between Wells and [...] Robert W. Roberts & Ware's Addition. [...] JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street, Exchange Bank.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A two-story [...] Building on the southeast corner of La[...] Ontario street. Rent twenty dollars per [...] none but prompt paying tenants. Apply to [...] JONES, 16 Adams street.

TO RENT—Brick Dwellin[g] 286 North Lasalle street. Has ten room[s] Bath Room, Closets, &c. Hot and Cold Water [...] is in excellent condition. Good Brick Barn [...] Apply to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, No. [...] ing, corner South Water and Clark streets. my22-r568-1m

TO RENT.—The five rooms [...] ground floor of No. 32 Michigan avenue, [...] and stable room for $10 per month. Also, [...] unfurnished rooms on second and third floor [...] ing rooms. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage [con]taining five rooms, in the southern [part of the] city, on Hardin Place, one block west of [...] Horse Railway. No one need to apply [...] tenant. Rent $8 per month. Inquire of A. [...] No. 3 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Michigan A[venue] Residence, furnished or furnished [...] particulars address "A. D. H.," Post Office [...] my21-r548-3t

TO RENT—Immediately, [the] following houses: No. 214 Ohio street, [...] and 274 Indiana streets. All in good order [...] modern improvements. Apply to WM. B. [...] Room No. 3, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—For a term of [...] on favorable terms, the WITKOWSKI [...] with dressing rooms attached, for [...] ble Society, Club, or Masonic Lodge, &c. [...] well lighted and in good order, furnished [...] Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c. Apply to [...] my20-r510-2w J. M. MARSHALL, No. [...]

TO RENT—On second f[loor] Marble Front Store No. 34 South Water [...] large well finished Office, with [...] ing, closets, bath room, &c., &c. It will be [...] Apply at once at 34 South Water street.

TO RENT—Dwelling Hous[e] 232 North Lasalle street, corner of Ches[tnut] ten rooms, gas and water, and a good dry [...] the whole house. Inquire of WM. C. [...] South Clark street.

TO RENT—Store and B[...] No. 135 Lake street. Apply to HOLDEN, WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake street, (up stairs) my17-r355-1w

TO RENT AND FOR SA[LE] PIANOS AND MELODEON[S]

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All [...] instruments repaired. Tuning promptly at[tended to] I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark [...]

TO RENT—New and second [hand] PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons [...] wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad [...] attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, jal6-h20-1y No. 95 Clark st.

TO RENT.—The Brick Dwe[lling] 608 Wabash Avenue, With all modern improvements. Apply to [...] Thomas, Attorney, Office No 1 Kingsbury Block, [...] L. C. Huntingdon, 129 S. Water street.

TO RENT—Two first class [resi]dences, Nos 236 and 238 Indiana street [...] modern improvements, &c. &c., and [...] tached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE [...] A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at the office of Wa[...] 10½ Washington street. Rent $600 per an[num] mh23-n578-3w

TO RENT—At a reasonable r[ate] first-class dwelling house, delightfully sit[uated] the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, con[...] bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every [...] Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 13 [...] Room No. 8, or at No. 59 May street.

TO RENT—For three years [from] May 1st, 1862. Dwelling House on Michigan [avenue], with large grounds, fine shrubbery and fl[owers] barn, yard and shed. The House having dou[ble par]lors, library, and close connection to private room [...] room, closets, pantry, &c. Kitchen, with [...] range, hot and cold water, bath room on [...] rooms with closets and store room, &c. and hot [...] water with bath room on second floor. Good [...] under all, with furnace, laundry, hot and cold [...] and store rooms. Good green and carriage [...] short, combining all the modern conveniences [...] age. Will not be rented for a boarding house [...] with a responsible prompt paying tenant need [...] Address Post Office Drawer 5684.

General Notices.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE[S] LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at La[w]. Special attention given to collecting the $100 [bounty] now due the heirs of deceased Soldiers, Arrears [of pay] and obtaining Pensions. Discharged Soldiers [...] out the Northwest should send us their "Fi[nal] Papers," and receive their back pay by return [...] Office 65 Clark street. Post Office Box 392 [...] ja8-h177-6m

REZNOR, BUCK & C[O.] WAR CLAIM AGENTS. Whose facilities for adjusting and collecting [...] scription of War Claims promptly are [...] Office No. 12 McCormick's Building. Post Of[fice Box] 3771, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, A[...] DA M. LUTHER, with her father [...] Luther and Emily L. Luther, my daughters, [...] my bed and board; therefore, I forbid any [one] boring or trusting them on my account, as I [...] no debts of their contracting. SETH J. C. LU[THER] Lemont, May 16th, 1862.

MAPLE SUGA[R]

A Choice lot just received by [...] DAY & OUR[...] my22-r562-3t No. 10 Dearborn [...]

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—Flour [...] Stores and Grocers, we are receiving [...] choicest brands of St. Louis Flour, made from [...] Winter Wheat. Try it. GILBERT, UPDIKE [...] No. 20 Lasalle street, Chicago.

LUMBER.—I would invite [the at]tention of dealers and others purchasing [...] in Chicago to one of the largest and most [...] sortment of Lumber in this market: also [...] Flooring and Stock Boards, Seed, Doors, [...] Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices low. [...] Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. [...] in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, [...] and Twelfth streets. my23-r596-3m READ A. WI[...]

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss A[...] Hoyt, Test Medium, continues to give [...] the investigation of these phenomena, at the [...] of her father, No. 184 South Madison street, [...] M. until 9 P. M. Public Circle on Wednes[day] [my21-r]563-1w

STEREOSCOPTICONS O[F THE] REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION. With views of all the principal battles, [...] men. Full catalogue sent free by JAMES [...] & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

New Publication.

[...] PRESS.

Will be Published Immediately,

[R]AFF'S MANUAL OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES,

[con]taining [...] Laws of Pensions and Bounties, containing forms and Instructions for obtaining Pensions, [...] Money and Bounty Lands, under the various Acts of Congress. By Hon. George W. Raff. [One] vol. 12mo. Law Sheep, $1.50.

[This] will be found to be an exceedingly useful book [to all] claimants of Soldiers' Pensions or Bounty for [ser]vices or others, and to Pension Agents particularly [...] will be indispensable. The peculiar advantages [of this] work are, 1. It is a convenient size for use; 2. It [is free from] superfluous matter; 3. While aiming at [...] comprehensive, omitting nothing that might be useful to those [...] in its pages; 4. The arrangement is so simple [...] law, forms, instructions, decisions, etc., can be [...] found. [In respect] to size, arrangement and price, it is believed [it] will be found preferable to any book of a like [nature] published in this country. [It will] be sent by mail on receipt of the price. ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 55 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

[T]HE MAP"

JUST PUBLISHED,

[TH]E HISTORICAL WAR MAP,

[S]howing at a glance the location of every [Battle] Field Stamped in Colors. [Ev]ery Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.

[In] every respect the Great Map for the time.

[In the] margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, General[s] [...] which successful, &c., &c.

Agents Wanted.

[LAR]GE PROFITS. QUICK SALES.

CLARKE & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

[Ne]w York Clothing Store.

[G]REATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER AT THE

[NE]W YORK CLOTHING STORE,

[1]98 Randolph Street.

[SPR]ING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

AT LESS THAN COST.

[...] Drill Pants	$1.00
[...] Dusters,	1.35
[...] es Vest,	
[Clo]th Frocks,	6.00

[AN]D EVERY THING IN PROPORTION.

Now is your time to

[B]UY CHEAP.

[my21-r527-4t]

Business Cards.

[BR]ANCH HOUSE OF THE

[NAT]IONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

[CA]RR BROTHERS

[PROPRI]ETORS, Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO.

[Claims] presented and prosecuted before Congress, [...] Claims, and the Departments, Pensions, [...] and PATENTS secured.

[TH]E NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY"

[...] Responsible and Extensive House of [...] in the United States, employing [Ov]er One Thousand Persons

[...] management of its numerous business, and the [...] still being increased to meet the demands of the [...] States. There can be no risk in intrusting [...] care of

[TH]E NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

[Pa]rties in Washington City are old, responsible [...] have the recommendations of all the leading [...] connected with the Departments of Government [...]

[U]nderstand their Business,

[...] unlike many who have been hatched out [...] present war; furthermore, no Agents are [...] who are not reliable and trustworthy [...] wish your Claims adjusted PROMPTLY and [...] forward them to

CARR BROTHERS,

[...] in the hands of Carr Brothers' Agents, at [...] throughout the State, and they will receive [...] attention. We do not pretend to prosecute [...] cheaper than anybody else; if others do, [...] more careless than anybody else, but our [...] are moderate for a RELIABLE HOUSE. Parties [...] business "very cheap," CANNOT DO IT RIGHT. [...] for prosecuting Claims if not recovered.

CARR BROTHERS,

Post Office Box 4091.

[Mo]re agents wanted, to whom liberal induce[ments] will be offered. Address as above, with [...] closing stamp. my21-r551-1w

[PE]OPLE'S PENSION AND [B]OUNTY MONEY OFFICE.

[SN]YDER, COOK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

[Cor.] Lake and Dearborn Streets, opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Building,

[Attor]neys for War Claimants in [Ev]ery State in the Union.

[...] to the imperative demands of public neces[sity, we have] established an Office in Chicago, Illinois, [...] for the Collection of all claims against the [Govern]ment in a

[Q]uicker, Safer and Cheaper

[...] than it has ever heretofore been done. The [...] that has heretofore existed to surmounting [...] been almost entirely removed. We would [...] of those who have been collecting, or [...] having these claims have been subjected [...] to tedious and almost endless delays [...] money and personal exertion could do to [...] the causes of these delays has been done by us, [...] will be no unnecessary delays on our part [...] in this respect. One Agent will be employed [...] where we have not already employed one. These [...] Agents will be furnished with all Blanks, [...] and a Copy of our work on [Pensions] and Bounty Money. [Persons] having claims in any locality where we have [no] Agent will address us at Chicago, Ill. Any [...] forwarded will be immediately forwarded, [...] forward your Certificates by return of mail, [...] morning. All moneys remitted to claimants [...] after received. No charges unless claims [are] prosecuted. [...] of parties who hang around camps or elsewhere [...] offering to collect for mere nothing. Such [...] will cheat you out of your money. Employ [...] reputation is undoubted, as the company is [...] Attorneys behind them, who must be [...] that you find out that they are men of integ[rity] responsibility, and that they have some facilities [...] your collection, and are not mere Broker [...] Pension Houses.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

[...] eminent Lawyers and well worthy the in[...] there are doing.—Chi. Daily Times. [...] combine the rare qualities of Legal worth, in[...] and responsibility.—[Chi. Journal. [...] are men of established reputation.—[Chicago [...]

[...] great War Claim House stands justly at the [head of] every thing of the kind in the United States. [...] Post. Address

SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

[Offi]ce Box 3965. Office in rooms 2 and 12.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

[S]TEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 199 South Water-st., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap6-i771-1y

[CO]RN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory.

[...]RT, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

South Water Street, 157.

[DE]ALERS,

[...]AMLESS,

GROCERS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

GUNNY,

[...]HAM AND FEED BAGS.

[Se]cond hand bags always on hand. [...]ance to shippers.

Money to Loan.

[$]25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved City property, in [sums] from $1,000 to $10,000 a 10 per cent. per an[num] Applications made at 196 South Water street, [...] S. Allen's Building (up-stairs) adjoining [the Board of] Trade. [my14-r252-1w] G. B. COOK.

[M]ONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, [or on] GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chi[cago] [...] Estate. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

[FO]R MONEY TO LOAN [on] Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining [counties] apply to

[E]RNST PRUSSING,

[Dealer] in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

[AGENT] FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE [INS]URANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Farming Lands.

[TO] CAPITALISTS AND EMI[GR]ANTS.

[...] acres of Farming Lands.

[...] Houses and town lots, comprising the [...] in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE [...]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Very ... second-hand six seat Rockaway, ... Shelton & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage ... street, near Washington. Also Two ... Scales—weigh 1,000 pounds each. ...

FOR SALE.—A Nickel ... Fountain, with Marble Draft ... Fountains, Mercury Guage, &c. ... in order, will be sold cheap ... Wholesale Druggists, ...

FOR SALE—Wishing ... in other business I offer for sale ... Tools of a Tin and Stove business ... most flourishing inland towns ... opportunity is offered to any one ... For further particulars address ... Bement, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two ... Tubular Boilers, each ... diameter, 24 3 inch Flues, with Fire ... and Safety Valves. Also, one new ... tionary Engine. Cheap for cash ... DUNHAM & CO., Machinery Ware... Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Soda Apparatus ... sale at a great sacrifice, including ... Fountains and Copper Generator. ... J. H. PAINE, Druggist, ... and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, ... 28, Section 21, on the corner of ... streets, 37½ feet on river, ... 238 feet on Lasalle street; also, City ... situated in the Western, Southwestern and ... parts of the city, are offered at great bargains ... For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between ... of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON ... born street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle, ... young Horse, sixteen hands high ... bay color, well trained to the saddle ... excels at Army Charger. Apply at 23 ...

FOR SALE—On the South Branch ... A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT ... Situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and ... Kreigh's packing house. Apply to A. ... South Lasalle street, near Lake.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & W... Sewing Machines for sale very low ... fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order ... These machines have paid for themselves ... weeks in our business, but having no further ... these we will sell them very cheap. ... & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street ...

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington-street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 62 Clark ...

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

THE STORY OF PRINCE AMURATH.

FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

In the kingdom of Khaledan there once reigned a powerful and prosperous prince named Amurath. He was descended from the ancient line of the Persian kings, of whose empire Khaledan itself was, in former times, merely a province. Its people, however, exasperated by the tyranny of their viceroys, had revolted; and after a bitter contest of seven years, their banners floated in triumph from the borders of Persia to the borders of India. They transferred their allegiance to the youngest son of their former master—a prince who was not unworthy of his fortune. The astrologers had foretold, at his birth, that a noble destiny awaited him. "He will become," said they, "the founder of a new dynasty, and his reign will be glorious and happy. Against dangers from without he has nothing to fear. The fairy Ilzaide will watch over him, and so long as he listens to her counsels, undazzled by prosperity and uncorrupted by power, he will be fortunate and strong."

As prince Amurath grew to manhood, these predictions were realized. In person he was well-formed, handsome and athletic. In his youth he was a stranger to the effeminate pleasures and ignoble sloth, in which so many princes pass their lives, and he was rewarded by the possession of health and strength, by a keen and piercing eye, a well-knit and powerful frame. His disposition was amiable, and he endeavored by wise laws to secure the happiness of his people. The meanest peasant might confidently appeal to him for justice and protection; and daily, as he went forth, in gorgeous attire of blue and crimson satin, spangled with golden stars, his subjects followed him with songs and benedictions.

By neighboring monarchs he was styled the Fortunate Prince. His resources were wasted by no foreign wars; the fertile valleys of Khaledan yielded their fruits with regularity and profusion; the hum of busy industry never ceased; and so, year after year, the kingdom waxed more rich and more powerful.

But "there is no cup without its bitter drop," saith the Arabian proverb, and the fortune of Prince Amurath was no exception to the common lot of mortals. At his court resided a potent magician named Abaddon, of an age so immense that he was thought by many to be immortal. The disposition of this personage was crafty, implacable and cruel; his appearance hideous and repulsive. His body was so bent that he was not more than three feet in height, and his limbs were misshapen and distorted. His complexion was black, his hair coarse and kinked, like goat's wool, and his mouth disfigured by horrible fangs. These deformities he sought to hide by rich and costly apparel; and he wore constantly a mask to conceal the hideousness of features which no one could look upon for the first time, without a shudder.

This monster had appeared in Khaledan, when that kingdom was a province of Persia. From whence he came was never certainly known; but fame pronounced him a descendant of Agar, king of Africa. Sultan Fain-il-shah bestowed upon him the province of Samarcand for his own possession; and this noble gift was confirmed to him by the laws of the new government (which, like the laws of Mede and Persia might never alter,) when the sceptre of Fain-il-shah was grasped by his son. The fairy Ilzaide—whose name signifies freedom—whispered to Prince Amurath that his generosity might cost him dear; but he listened impatiently to this suggestion. The maxims of his family, and the traditions of his people alike ascribed to the magician extraordinary virtues. Many an austere dervish found in the dark sayings of Alcoran prophecies of Abaddon's greatness; and the claims thus made, and industriously encouraged by the object of them, were readily believed by the ignorant and credulous.

For a time the sky above the prince's head seemed without a cloud. Throughout his kingdom Peace and Plenty clasped hands together. The province allotted to the magician was ruled by him in subservience to the laws, nor did he seem to desire anything beyond. Nevertheless, he secretly labored to imbue its people with a fanatical enthusiasm for himself and a zeal for his service, while weakening their attachment to their rightful lord.

With profound duplicity he secured the confidence of Amurath, who forgot his deformities, in the contemplation of his experience and sagacity. When consulted regarding the offices of state, he carefully provided that his master's servants should also be his own. Finally he requested from the Prince a large addition to the territory he possessed. This demand was complied with in spite of the repeated warnings of Ilzaide. The Magician regarded the good fairy with bitter hatred, and instilled into his royal pupil a suspicion as to her sincerity. Upon all other subjects Prince Amurath sought her counsel, and implicitly obeyed her; but to this, his greatest danger, he seemed blind and deaf.

The insatiable exile, finding himself thus successful, demanded new and large concessions. His creatures soon filled every office of trust or profit, and in return for his support he compelled them to pay him a heavy tribute. The throng of parasites and courtiers deserted the antechambers of the palace, to bow before this new potentate; and in token of their allegiance, they knelt and placed his feet upon their necks. No one, who avoided this ceremony could hope for favor or advancement. The laws of Khaledan were dictated by Abaddon, and its revenues were turned aside to enrich his favorites. His provinces were rich and fertile beyond any other portion of the kingdom. In the North the country was frequently rocky and mountainous, and ice and snow lay for many months in each year upon the ground. But the people were active and industrious, and with patient toil wrung a tribute from the reluctant earth. In the South it was far otherwise. There, perpetual summer smiled upon a bountiful soil; great rivers wandered through its valleys; and the air was cooled by fragrant breezes from the Indian Sea. But a blight rested upon it, and the richest plains gradually became wasted and sterile. Its inhabitants were ignorant and proud. Like our own bedouins of the desert they boasted of their chivalry and hospitality, and like them also they were indolent, rapacious, treacherous and cruel. To the great magician they were devoted with blind and unreasoning fanaticism.

Prince Amurath sometimes sighed, as he thought of the sacrifices he had made for an ungrateful subject; and was sometimes dismayed at the prospect before him. He felt that the substance of power had departed, while he still grasped its shadow. The warnings of Ilzaide were recalled no longer with a smile, but he still continued to drift with the tide which was bearing him along, instead of bravely struggling against it.

The disguise of Abaddon, long transparent, was finally cast away. He made Mesrour, the chief of the eunuchs, grand vizier, and demanded that the whole authority of the state should be confided to himself.

Prince Amurath, prepared as he was for the evil day, was at first astounded by this assumption. Rousing himself from his fatal sleep, he called the faithful and long neglected fairy to his side; and urged by her counsel he suddenly drove from their places the minions of the magician. The old officials, thus startled from the nests where they had rioted so long, quitted them reluctantly as vultures relinquish their prey at the hunter's cry. Immediately Abaddon fled to his provinces, and raised the standard of revolt. His followers flocked around him, and, ere many days, the prince received intelligence that a vast army was marching from the South, and that his very capital was threatened with destruction. He perceived, too late, that for this issue his enemies had been long preparing, while he himself was unarmed and almost defenseless. But the spirit of Amurath, though lulled into security by a deceitful and treacherous peace, was like a Damascus blade, which may indeed rust in its scabbard, but whose exquisite temper remains the same. He determined to efface the stain of the past by the glory of the future; and, though menaced and defied, he enjoyed the proud consciousness that he yet reigned in the hearts of his people. Swift messengers were sent to the shieks of every loyal tribe, with summons to defend their country, and the prince of their adoption. Scarcely was the call heard through the valleys of Khaledan before it was answered, and a multitude of armed men sprang forth. At this battle cry the merchant left his bazaar, the herdsman his flocks, and the husbandman his plow, to fight for their king in the name of the prophet. To sustain this mighty host, the rich and the noble freely offered their wealth, and poured into the royal treasury countless heaps of gold and jewels. From north, east and west, the loyal shieks hastened to Kandahar, the capital, with myriads of soldiers in their train. Thousands of horsemen and spearmen marched in the van, and a countless throng followed them, whose ranks gleamed with swords and battle axes, and burnished armor. They pressed forward, in magnificent array, to trample the rebels beneath their feet; but they encountered an obstinate resistance, and the first battles were won by the legions of Abaddon. His talisman commanded all the baser spirits of the earth and air; and so fierce was his energy, and so deadly his hatred, that it was whispered he was in league with Degial, the Evil one. In the army of Prince Amurath, were many who had been the creatures of the magician in former days, and they could not yet free themselves from the influence of his terrible power. They opposed the armed rebellion of Abaddon, but sought and hoped for an inglorious peace by which he might resume his ancient sway. When he appeared before them, they made obeisance, in the vain endeavor to appease his wrath; and some, remembering their past subjection, and unmindful of the present death-struggle, commanded their soldiers to kneel, and swear allegiance to the arch traitor.

In the midst of Prince Amurath's perplexity from these evil tidings, his guardian genius brought hope and consolation. "The spirits who serve your enemy are powerful," she said, "but the spirits of peace and freedom are stronger. To you I confide a talisman which can render the instruments of Abaddon powerless for evil, and his invisible hosts subservient to your will. Nay more, it can turn his mighty strength from the work of destruction and slaughter; and compel himself to be henceforth, your willing, obedient and faithful vassal." Thus speaking, the fairy whispered to the Prince some cabalistic words, which, he remembered to have heard, were chanted in former times with solemn enthusiasm by the wise and good; but which in later days had become the scoff of the vulgar and the derision of the learned. "This spell," continued Ilzaide, "to be successful, must be uttered by the faithful and the pure of heart. Be yourself vigilant and strong, and the prophetic brightness of the morning of your days shall be dim compared with their meridian splendor."

These admonitions sank deep into the soul of Amurath, who lost no time in making known to his officers of state and to the leaders of his armies the fairy's talisman. By some the announcement was received with rage, by others with scorn. Few had the will to pronounce the magic words, and still fewer the courage and devotion necessary to make them effectual. The greater number continued to bow before their ancient idol, in spite of consequent disaster and humiliation.

When Scheherazade had proceeded thus far, she was interrupted by an unmistakable yawn from her husband, who inquired if the story were nearly ended. "By no means," answered the princess, humbly. "Then we will hear the rest to-morrow," said King Schariar; "but meanwhile I think Prince Amurath a fool. In his place, I would, to begin with, have made some of my servants acquainted with the bowstring." So saying, His Majesty fell fast asleep, and in a few moments the fair Scheherazade followed his example.

Triumph of Free Homes—Letter from Speaker Grow.

[From the New York Tribune, Tuesday.]

The following letter, though written for one only, contains much that is of widest interest:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 16, 1862.

DEAR ——: I have just signed the enrolled copy of the Homestead Act, which will be a law as soon as the signature of the President of the Senate, and that of the President of the United States are attached. The long struggle for Land for the Landless is at last consummated.

Ten years ago the 12th of this month, the first Homestead bill passed the House; and it has been steadily pressed upon the attention of Congress ever since. Its friends are more indebted for success to the unwavering support given it by the *Tribune* than to aught else.

The bill passed is a complete Homestead Act. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

All the lands owned by the Government are open to settlement under it in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each person.

Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared intention to become such, who is 21 years old, or the head of a family, or has served in the military or naval service of the country during this rebellion, can make the entry on payment of ten dollars, and the fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. That is all the settler has to pay at any time.

The act takes effect the 1st of January next, and requires a residence and cultivation of five years to perfect the title.

Any person can enter, under this act, land on which he has pre-emption claim.

The Congress is redeeming in good faith all its pledges to the people. What you said of it a few days ago was eminently just. It may seem to the country to move slowly, but no Congress before it has, in the same time, accomplished so much, for the future greatness and glory of the Republic.

The National Capital free forever.
Slavery forever prohibited in all Territories.
The public domain set apart and consecrated in free homes and free men.
The Pacific Railroad authorized.
The policy of gradual emancipation inaugurated; beside war measures.

Yours truly, G. A. GROW.

The Original Anti-Slavery Agitators.

There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery.—*Geo. Washington, April 12, 1786.*

"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propose as precedent to encourage the emancipation of the black people in this country from the state of bondage in which they are held, is a striking evidence of the benevolence of your heart."—*Washington to Lafayette, 1783.*

"It is the most earnest wish of America to see an entire stop forever put to the wicked, cruel and unnatural trade in slaves."—*Meeting at Fairfax, Va., July 18, 1774, presided over by Washington.*

"I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just. His justice cannot sleep for ever."—*Jefferson's Notes on Slavery in Virginia, 1782.*

"The King of Great Britain has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him; captivating them and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither."—*Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence.*

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States" (all of the territories then belonging to the United States.)—*Jefferson's Ordinance of 1787, unanimously approved by Congress and signed by Washington.*

"We have seen the mere distinction of color made, in the most enlightened period of a time, a ground of the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man."—*James Madison.*

"We have found that this evil *has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union*, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."—*James Monroe.*

"The tariff was only the pretext, and *disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object*. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question."—*Andrew Jackson, May, 1833.*

"Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on principle."—*John Randolph of Roanoke.*

"The people of Carolina form two classes, the rich and the poor. The poor are very poor; the rich who have slaves to do all their work, give them no employment. The little they get is laid out in brandy not in books and newspapers; hence they know nothing of the comparative blessings of our country, or of the dangers which threaten it; therefore they care nothing about it."—*Gen. Francis Marion to Baron De Kalb.*

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—*Henry Clay.*

Alluding to the time the above sentiment was uttered, Thomas H. Benton says:

"That was a proud day. I could have wished that I had spoken the same words; I speak them now, telling you they were his, and adopting them as my own."

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which enjoins that 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'"—*Resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.*

Chicago and the Northwest.

[From the St. Paul Press, 20th.]

The Northwest has an especial interest and pride in the great city that has, as if by magic, grown up in less time than a generation of men, at the head of Lake Michigan. The growth of Chicago has been coeval and coequal with the Northwest that has strode so rapidly to wealth and empire in the last thirty years. Whatever local feeling and pride the people of the cities in the Northwest may have, and however ambitious of commercial agrandizement, we may, and all should have a common interest and pride in the prosperity and advancement of the great metropolis that does and will continue to overshadow all.

The interests of the metropolis and the lesser cities that environ it near and remote are identical and reciprocal.

St. Paul may have her hundred thousand inhabitants, Chicago will have a million. A recent visit to the city, that now takes rank as the greatest grain and meat exporting mart in the world, has more than ever impressed us with the high commercial character and destiny of Chicago. It has now all the elements and characteristics of a great city—all the busy teeming life and activity that distinguishes the true city of commerce, from the merely overgrown, plethoric town. Chicago has no rival inland on this continent if she is but true to herself. Her influence in National legislation, control of capital, and direction of thought, enable her to advance the development of the Northwest, that will in turn repay a hundred fold all the effort and money that she expends. The Northwest has built Chicago, and Chicago has helped build the Northwest.

The vast empire of Territory that still lies unbroken and developed this side and beyond the international boundary, and westward to the rocky mountains, must all be ultimately tributary to Chicago. We trust her business men, capitalists and legislators appreciate this fact, and will seek intelligently to aid that development which will return to them its benefits. [illegible]

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conscription Act and Confederate Money.

MATTERS AND THINGS GENERALLY.

Interesting Resume of Southern News.

We have Memphis papers of the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, from our correspondent at Cairo, into whose hands they had fallen. We quote from them a great variety of interesting items which will well repay the attention of our readers.

[From the Avalanche, May 14th.]

THE MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, May 14, 1862.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.—No sales, receipts or shipments.

FLOUR—With meager supplies and active retail demand prices have further advanced to $30 per barrel for superfine, and $30@31 for extra.

WHEAT—Supply light and demand only moderate, with small sales at the unchanged rates of $2@2.25 per bushel, as in quality.

CORN—There is an active retail demand, which is now supplied at $1.35@1.40 per bushel.

OATS—Are retailing at $1.25 per bushel.

BRAN—Bran is steady at $3 per cwt.

BACON—The demand is entirely of a retail character, and supplies at 26@28c for hog round, and 30@35c for sides and hams.

SUGAR—There is a fair demand, with small sales at a basis of 6@7½c for fair to fully fair.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and steady at 25c, for fermenting.

BURNING COTTON.

The *Mississippian* of Monday learns that the torch is being applied readily to the cotton along the valley of the Mississippi, and adds:

If there was any evidence wanting to make the establishment of our independence absolutely certain, this would furnish all that could be asked to convince the most skeptical. It is a flaming proof of the sincerity of our professions, and a clinching argument of the certainty of our success. It shows a proud, a glorious sentiment. Let it be persevered in to the last. Let the cotton burn until the flickering flames show that the last lock has been consumed, before the enemy is permitted to get a pound.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS TO SERVE.

President Davis, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, has expressed the opinion that all the clerks in the various departments of government over 18 and under 35 years of age, are liable, with the residue of their fellow citizens, to military duty, by the regulations of the Conscription Act recently passed by Congress.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

The Provost Marshal has received instructions from the military authorities to require the banks at Memphis to take Confederate notes as currency in the transaction of their business, and to arrest, as disloyal, all persons who refuse to receive Confederate money in ordinary business transactions. These instructions the Provost Marshal will vigilantly and rigidly enforce.

THE BANKS PROTESTING.

It was rumored in the streets yesterday, that the Union and Planters' Banks were taking Confederate money in payment of debts, but doing so under protest. This is very unfortunate, if true. Indeed, it is calculated to do far more harm to the cause than if they refused it altogether.

Since the above was written, we learn that it is not improbable that one of our bankers may be required to appear before the Provost Marshal this morning.

WHAT THE PROVOST MARSHAL WILL DO.

The order of the Provost Marshal will arrest the attention of our readers. Residents will not be allowed to go outside the corporation hereafter without passports. Pleasure seekers and those having other objects in view should take notice, and provide accordingly.

PRICES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE MONEY.

We have heard of a good many fabulous prices asked in these times of scarcity, and have been surprised often to hear that they have been given, but yesterday a demand was made for coffee that rather took us further than usual. The owner had but a few pounds on hand, and he was determined to make the most of it. It was a pure article, and in ordinary times would have been held at 12 1-2 or 13 cents; but salt goes at 40 cents a pound; coffee being rather scarcer is thought cheap at *two dollars and a half a pound*, and not burnt at that. If that is not steep, we do not know what is. A few sacks would purchase a handsome estate.

PRICES OF REAL ESTATE.

Seems to be looking up in our market. Yesterday, about noon, as we passed down Main street, we discovered a large crowd near the corner of Madison, and on nearing it, found Passmore was elevated on a stand, looking very savage, and crying out, in an imploring manner, "are you all done at $525 per acre." We at once discovered that we had run into a real estate auction, and we were curious to observe the "Bulls" and "Bears" in this department. For three hours did Passmore "give away" lots and land at the following prices: Five acres four miles from town at $555 per acre; 2½ acres at $530; 2½ acres at $525; 2½ acres at $485; 10 acres at $380; 2½ acres at $400; 2½ acres at $390; 2½ acres at $380; 1,060 acres Arkansas lands at $2 per acre; 1,035 acres Arkansas lands at $1.75 per acre. These were regarded as fair prices for the property sold.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

There is evidently some apprehension in the public mind as to the operation of the Conscription Act. That the law requires all between the ages of 18 and 35 enrolled for service is true; but then the enrollment is to be effected by order of the Governor of each State, and if he refuses, then some one else is to act. Governor Harris has failed thus far to act in the matter, and the many misrepresentations which have been made of the law, may have originated with those who are engaged in enlisting for companies. At all events, there is no reason why any "citizen" or "resident" should be in a hurry. The Governor has not yet acted, and until he does, or appoints some one to act for him, there need be no fears that men will be sent to the war under its provisions.

ARRESTS IN BROWNSVILLE.

We learn that a party of thirty five, who left on the Memphis and Ohio road on Monday, got off at Bell's Station, and have since made their escape into the country occupied by the enemy—the object being to avoid the conscription act. One of the party from Memphis was arrested at Humboldt, and ordered back, but when he got an opportunity he jumped off the train and escaped.

NINE REFUGEES ARRESTED.

On Monday night, a detachment of a military corps, on special service, arrested nine men—six Germans and three Irishmen—while making their way to parts unknown. They were caught in the act, and permitted to go their way for this time.

GUERRILLAS WANTED—NEED OF HEMP.

The following appears as an advertisement in the *Avalanche*:

PARTISAN WARRIORS WANTED.—The Confederate States Government has very recently passed an act legalizing and recommending the organization of Partisan Rangers, and as that character of warfare is doing good service for the country, and the necessity for them is very great at this time, I have, in connection with a number of other gentlemen, determined to organize a corps of brave spirits who will go out and harrass the enemy and drive him from our soil.

The Northman has invaded the sacred soil of old Tennessee, and that portion of the country which they have invested is being desolated and destroyed. They insult our women and maltreat our old men—they burn our homes and lay waste our fields—they desecrate the graves of our friends who have gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns—they have set aside the laws of God and man, and it is now high time that we who have not taken part in this struggle SHOULD GATHER OURSELVES TO OUR TENTS, and resist these Thugs of the North to the death.

"Let us strike, then, till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for our altars and our fire—
Strike for the green graves of our sires,
God and our native land."

"Oh! who will come and go with us," and fight that we may be free. None are worthy of it unless they fight for it. We propose to fight, and fight on until the struggle is ended, and our country free—

"And when the conflict's over,
In our Southern homes we'll stand,
And sing our leader's praises
In Dixie's happy land!"

And all those who are of the same mind, and are able to furnish themselves with a horse, arms and equipments, can enroll themselves with Lieut. C. L. Brown, who may be found in the Walker block, on Main street. Come immediately.

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[From the Avalanche of the 15th.]

PRESIDENT'S FAST DAY.

To-day has been set apart by President Davis for prayer and supplication for the success of our armies. We are told in scripture that the prayers of the righteous availeth much, and surely there never has been an occasion more imperiously calling upon righteous Southrons to implore Divine aid. We hope and trust that all our stores and workshops will be closed; that trade for the moment will cease; that at the doleful cry of the auctioneer, "going, gone," will be suspended; that our ladies will give over for a day, at least, the purchase of useless articles to get rid of Confederate notes, and that all classes of the community will repair with cheerful hearts and profound humiliation to the sanctuary of the Most High, and there, as the voice of one man, unite in the petition dear to every Southern heart, "God save our country." These are certainly the dark days of our Confederacy, and who shall say, if all of us thus act, with honest hearts and pure purposes, that He that "putteth down and buildeth up," shall not dissipate the darkness which now surrounds us, and make us joyful participants of the blessings of a Government, great, glorious and free," the bride of the ocean and the gem of the sea."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The military authorities are very strict in Knoxville, as may be inferred from the fact that a man named J. B. Cummings was recently arrested for circulating lying reports about our army in Blount county. If a similar course was adopted in this city, the capital square would hardly hold, in ordinary times, the offenders.

A BLAST AGAINST GUERRILLA WARFARE—THE END OF IT ALL.

The amount of nonsense written on the beauties of guerrilla warfare by men who have taken particular care not to obtain any practical knowledge of any kind of war in the present struggle would fill a fat duodecimo. "The end of it all," say they, "will be the organization of guerrilla bands. We will whip the Yankees as the Spaniards whipped the French."

This brave pertinacity and this admiration of that most dangerous and thankless of warfare might be pardoned in men like Colonels Forrest and Morgan, but they are unpardonable from the pens and lips of those who, having done all they could do to woo or drive others to the field, have shirked even the less dangerous and toilsome service of the regular army.

If lovers of guerrilla warfare on paper or in words would enter the ranks of Beauregard and Johnston, we think they might find the adoption of such a wild and horrible system would become unnecessary.

We might go on with others, what every sane man acquainted with the management of war, is [illegible] cient as in modern times, knows, that a guerrilla warfare, unsupported and unchecked by the existence of large and organized armies, is certain to degenerate into mere brigandage, more hurtful to the people among whom it is waged than to the enemy against whom it is ostensibly directed; and it is certain that mere guerrilla bands never did achieve a definite result, at home or abroad.

The Empecinado's of Spain, and the Platoff's of Russia, might prove and did prove of immense value to Katusoff and Wellington, but without the armies of these Generals, Cossack and Patrida would have merely furnished Fra Diavolo and Rinaldo Rinaldini characters to the novelist and playwright, or, models for the pencil of a Salvator Rosa.

Our armies as such must work out our independence, and the preaching of a banditti warfare as "the end of it all," is an insult to them and to the good sense of our people. The reader will not understand us as undervaluing the immense benefits, and large services that an enterprising organization of partisan bands, under such leaders as Morgan and Forrest, can now render our cause as adjuncts to the regular armies of the country. Now they are of the highest value. But seeing in such bands the ultimate triumph of our cause is leaning on a reed too unstable, and from its very nature too unreliable. The armies of the Confederacy, with the guerrilla as an honorable part of it, can alone work out our liberation. The latter without the former were useless.

VEGETABLES WANTED.

CORINTH, May 15.—Our sick soldiers must have vegetables. All subsistence officers will purchase and transmit by railroad such vegetable as can be procured. The people along the lines of the different roads are urgently requested to bring to their respective depots from day to day, such as can be spared. The transportation will be furnished by the mail trains. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

THE COTTON BURNERS ON THE RIVER.

A correspondent of the Little Rock *True Democrat*, writing from Memphis on the 30th ult., details what he saw on the steamboat Alonzo Child while on the way to this city, and adds:

After leaving Helena, we came to the cotton burners; several large steamers sent out by order of the Government to burn all the cotton to be found anywhere on the river. A dreary, desolate view it was—the smoking, blackened bales floated past us, and in some places, the river for miles was covered with bunches of the raw material, and the thickets that fringed the water were whitened as if snow drifts were piled up against their green spring foliage. The heart sickened at the sad spectacle that necessity had forced upon us, and as volumes of black smoke wreathed up far ahead, the conviction was irrisistibly forced upon all present that we were in the great theatre of the war, where blackness and desolation meet you at every step.

The farms were inundated by the overflow, and the houses left tenantless and desolate; the only living things to be seen, were the cotton burners at their patriotic work. The prospect was sad for us, but when the news reaches England, snivelling, abolitionized England, a wail of sorrow will arise that will shake the foundation of her ancient throne.

The destruction of the crop on hand, and the failure to plant this season, will open her eyes to the folly of her position. In ten days there will not be 10,000 bales in the whole Mississippi valley, and none planted. The golden time has passed when England might have saved herself, but she would not; the fruits of her folly must rest on her shoulders.

Before this reaches you, the great Mississippi valley will have no cotton, and if the enemy conquer the river, it will be a barren conquest, for like the Russians, we have destroyed our Moscow.

WHAT GEN. LOVELL DID.

The *Mississippian* furnishes the following statement, derived from a friend, of the defences prepared for New Orleans by Gen. Lovell, and the failure of which has brought down denunciations upon that officer:

There was a formidable obstruction placed between Forts Jackson and St. Philip, consisting of heavy logs between forty and sixty feet in length, lashed together by large chains running across the river under the logs, and fastened on both sides of the river by planting very heavy anchors. There were also about thirty anchors let down into the bottom of the river. So powerfully had this raft been built and fastened on both shores, and so thoroughly had it been anchored that it was believed by those who constructed it that nothing save the giving away of the bottom of the Mississippi itself could break it. It was impossible for vessels to pass the forts while the raft was across the river. It held three months, but was finally swept away by the high water, the rapid current, and the drift. A steamer and men were constantly employed to attend to the raft, to keep away the drift, &c., which, however, it was found impossible to do. This raft cost no less than $55,000 or $60,000, and had it not been for the unprecedented high water, it is supposed that it would have answered the purpose for which it was intended.

After the raft was carried away, another obstruction was placed across the river as soon as possible, by anchoring small vessels, and running chains from one to the other, after their masts were removed. The men worked night and day to accomplish this. The obstruction thus made remained in position until within two or three days of the fight, when it, too, was carried away in a storm by five vessels breaking a draft above it and coming down against it, which they did with great violence, the current being very rapid and the wind blowing very hard. Vessels were immediately set to work to put this obstruction in position again, but the enemy would not allow them to do it, but fired upon them whenever they attempted it. The obstruction between the forts cost no less than $100,000.

There were in Fort Jackson only three ten-inch columbiads—not one in Fort St. Philip. These three heavy guns were the only ones in the whole department. Both forts had together ten or eleven eight-inch columbiads, and Fort Jackson had one seven-inch rifle gun loaned from the Navy. The last ten-inch columbiad arrived in New Orleans but a few days before the fight commenced, and was mounted immediately in the fort. It is only within the last six weeks that there has been a single ten-inch columbiad in the department. At the works below the city two eight-inch columbiads had been used without being subjected to a test, the enemy having opened upon the forts just as they were finished. The first ounce of powder burned in them was fired at the enemy. There was no time to test them. We learn, however, that they worked well.

These facts show that Gen. Lovell was aware of the intention of the enemy and that he did, perhaps, all that he could do to prevent his vessels from passing the forts. What he might have done after the enemy had passed to have saved the city from disgrace, is a question for military men to decide.

Gen. David Hunter, the Commander in South Carolina.

Although the President has very properly modified the famous emancipation order of Gen. Hunter, reserving to himself the right to proclaim the slaves of rebels free, still the people will think no worse of the General who made it, and we doubt if the President does. Gen. Hunter has identified himself with the history of his country, and has found a warm corner in the hearts of all the true lovers of freedom. We are asked from several adjoining States for information concerning his early history. It is as follows:

Major-General David Hunter is a native of the District of Columbia, and was appointed to the army from that District. He is about sixty years of age, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet, in September, 1818. He graduated in 1822, standing No. 25 in a class of forty, in which we find the names of Gens. J. K. F. Mansfield, George A. McCall, T. Morris, J. J. Abercrombie and others. On the first of July, 1822, he was promoted to the second Lieutenancy of the 5th United States infantry, and in June 1828, was further promoted to the first Lieutenancy. He became a captain of the 1st dragoons in March, 1833, and resigned the service on the 4th of July, 1836. On the 1st day of November, 1841, he was appointed a temporary paymaster of the army, and on the 14th of May, 1842, he obtained the position of full paymaster. The appointments were debited to the State of Illinois.

In this latter capacity he held the same rank as a major of the active military service, and in the Army Register for 1861 his name stands second on the list of paymasters with that rank. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the new regiment of cavalry, numerically designated as the 6th regiment of United States cavalry, and with this rank held the command of the second division of McDowell's army at the battle of Bull Run. For his gallantry on that occasion he was, on the 13th of the following August, made by Congress, a Major General of volunteers. It will be remembered that he was ordered to report to General Fremont in Missouri, and he took charge of certain troops organizing at the depot at Rolla.

When Gen. Halleck was appointed to that Department, a new department was created, entitled the Department of Kansas, and Major General Hunter was appointed to the chief command. During his administration, some little trouble occurred between Senator (or Brigadier General) Lane and the commander, which, perhaps more than anything else, led to the breaking up of the Department, which is now incorporated in that of the Mississippi, and Gen. Hunter proceeded to Washington. He was next appointed to supersede Gen. Sherman at Port Royal and take command of the new Department of the South, which embraces the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

He is reported as being an intimate personal friend of the President, and he traveled with him during his tour from Illinois to Washington previous to the inauguration.

With regard to his personal appearance, he is thus spoken of by an editor of a Kansas paper, who visited him during his stay at Fort Leavenworth:

"As you enter you will be pleasantly but very calmly greeted, and the first leisure moment will be afforded you for your business. You will find yourself conversing with a man of some sixty years, above average height, hair sprinkled with grey, form slightly stooping, and whose expression of countenance denotes high intelligence, strong resolution, and, above all, a settled, placid calmness, which convinces you that right is the basis of the conviction it shadows, and robs you of every desire to combat them. Herein there, the Major General, and twirling his golden bowed glasses, the legacy of toil and fleeting years, listens to your words and makes brief sentences his part in the conversation. Occasionally, when allusion is made to a timid, halting policy, or a twaddling "message," the eyes, roofed with heavy brows, burn with light, and strong words tell his clear disgust of it all. The stars are on his shoulders, his dress is the army blue, and if you know his history you will recollect that he, too, is a man of West Point; but you leave his presence feeling that you have not been snubbed, and that the quiet dignity of a great man has established again in your mind the old respect for our regular army. Such is Major General Hunter.

As one of the incidents of his life, it will be remembered that during the Kansas troubles, General Hunter, who then held the rank of Major under Colonel (now General) Sumner, at Fort Leavenworth, recommended that the guns of the fort should be turned upon the Missourians, who, he said, were crossing the river to commit a outrage on the ballot box of the State of Kansas.

Commission Merchants.

1862. CLARY & HOWE, 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago. [ap2-n-3m]

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line. Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago. ... n84-3m

H. H. HAYDEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 216 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Orders and Consignments Solicited. ADVANCES MADE. my15-r371-1m

SAMUEL GREENE & CO., (Successors to WM. H. RICE.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents for Ohio and Joliet Potteries, And dealers in Stone and Earthen ware, Drain Tile, Fire Brick, Patent Pressed and Enameled Brick, for Building Fronts. Sole agents for Peoria Starch Company and G. S. Crosby's German, Chemical & Family Soaps. OFFICE AND WAREROOM, Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 6 37. my13-r293-1m

BATES, STONE & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish, HAMS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c. No. 217 South Water street, Chicago. my13-r245-3m

DAVID E. McLEAN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Montreal, C. E. Cash advances made by IRWIN & MOREY, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, on shipments of Flour and Grain Consigned to us. [my3-p696-1m]

IRWIN & MOREY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 9 Board of Trade Building Chicago. Liberal advances made on Grain Cargoes or on Flour consigned to DAVID E. McLEAN & CO., Montreal, C. E. GEO. H. POWELL & CO., New York City. ... HAWLEY & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. DOOLITTLE & IRVIN, Oswego, N. Y. my3-p697-1m

CHAMPION & TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago. H. C. CHAMPION. [my1-p604-3m] JAMES TODD.

JOHN K. POLLARD & CO., (Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.) Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 189 AND 191 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. ap29-p860-1m

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 138 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. [ap16-p462-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip. 60 Canal Wharf, Montreal. [ap26-p798-6m] Angle's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE, General Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. P. O. Box 623, Chicago, Ill. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. ap21 p545-6m

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. C. T. WHEELER. A. B. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE. ap16-p487-1y

CYRUS CLARKE, Produce Commission Shipping Merchant, NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO. Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago. ap9-p11-3m

PATRICK & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water st., Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc., for sale here, and by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Com'y, Chicago; ... Bank, Montreal, Chicago; ... Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago. J. Y. PATRICK. [my3-p686-1m] C. T. INSLEE

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and storage of Grain. Advances on Grain, Flour Provisions, and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 228 and 230 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. la17-ly

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 268 South Water street, have facilities for shipping broom Corn to Eastern Manufacturers. Cash advances made on Consignments and Shipments. REFERENCES—Bowen Brothers, C. B. Blair, Chicago. N. B. RAPPLEYE. [ap1-n970-1y] SETH SHELDON, JR.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. [mh28-n859-6m] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 146 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6197, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au18-r61-1y

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets. Post Office Drawer 6223. mh17-n838-3m ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. E. F. QUEAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 151 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n386-1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. No. 8 up stairs, Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n211-6m] C. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6317, Chicago. F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLT. fe28 n147-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 136 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. [ja9-1y] R. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 136 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15-1y] M. S. NICHOLS. O. H. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street, ... give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. T. WILLIAMS. [ja10-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce, generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 188, 190 and 192 South Water street. A. B. NEELY, E. F. LAWRENCE, W. LAWRENCE, W. T. ... EDWARD P. LAWRENCE. mh31 ... 1y

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 116½ South Water Street. ja29-n326-1y

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6231. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. de29 ... 1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17-1y C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 2 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh27-n1-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 153 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-y

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 136 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchase of Grain ... ments and orders. ... GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [...1y] ... WOLCOTT.

RICE, FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2011. Give their undivided attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce ... [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments. ...

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 166 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. ...

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. [au31-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

Metalic Burial Cases.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL Cases and Caskets, MANUFACTURED BY CRANE, BREED & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, May be obtained at Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller, At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.

The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for the BURIAL OF THE DEAD, FOR TRANSPORTATION AND PRESERVATION, are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the departed from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks, awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with perfect safety. They are moreover a sure safeguard against contagious diseases. These advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death. Careful personal attention will be given to dealing these Cases and Caskets, or material furnished and instructions given for the same. JNO. C. MILLER, Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill. my8-r152-eowd&weow-5w

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats do not die on premises." "They come out of their holes to die." *Sold Everywhere*—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES. FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York. my6-r75-3m

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. JAS. P. DALTON, (Successor to Allen and Dalton,) 71 - - Lake Street, - - 71 Invite the attention of the public to his large and well made Stock of REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES, Water Coolers, Bathing Tubs, Bird Cages, Toilet Ware, Tea Chests, Filters, &c., &c. MASSER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS, THE BEST MADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c., PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED TIN WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY. COOKING STOVES Of the very latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares manufactured from the very best material, and sold TO THE TRADE in any quantity at the lowest market prices. 71 Lake Street, Tremont Block. [mh26-n810-3m]

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. MANUFACTURED UNDER RIGGS & GOODYEAR'S PATENT. This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects: IT WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body), NOR BREAK, CHAFE, GALL OR BLISTER. WILL NOT SLIP OR MOVE FROM PLACE, does not FESTER or INJURE THE CORD, never becomes FILTHY, and is always CLEAN AND GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 3,000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within the past two years, and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases CURED in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by all as the only reliable Truss fit for use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this instrument in every respect to be as represented, as the same Truss can be made very stiff or limber (as their case may require.) I am daily receiving orders for this instrument from all sections of the Northwest, and can safely assure the public that it is rapidly superceding all other Trusses in use. Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in lieu of Rupture to Dr. J. B. SEELEY, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, to whom all orders must be addressed. Pamphlet sent on receipt of stamp. P. O. Box 4355. ...

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CALORIC GRAIN DRYER. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co. SYLVESTER MARSH. E. K. HUBBARD. Chicago, April 28th, 1862. my19-r488-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co. for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4074. Cash advances on consignments. on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East. JNO. CLARK, JNO. H. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my19 r312-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. B. KELLOGG. my3 p693-3 C. W. GRAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 43 South Water street. MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. WALDO W. SMITH, late of J. E. Sutton & Co. ALLISON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. Chicago, April 30, 1862. ap30-p793-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. MARCELLUS B. SMITH, JOHN K. POLLARD, A. LUDSON SMITH. Chicago, April 14, 1862. ap24-p393-1m

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held at Delavan, in Tazewell County, on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary. my7-r190-1m

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY will hold its annual meeting, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, at its office, in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1862. A. J. KNISELY, Sec'y. my3-p61-1m

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. my3-p664-td WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

To Contractors.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with One head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City; no animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted. The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other Government funds. No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm. Bids to be addressed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF GUARANTEE. We ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid. my14-r289-td

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 8 ... Street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all sizes. ... [illegible]

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, on the ... day of September, 1857, Levi H. Walker ... house, (his wife joining therein) ... to secure the payment of his promissory note of that date, for ... payable to L. C. Paine Freer, or order, executed his deed of trust to the undersigned as trustee, thereby conveying, among other things, the following lands, to-wit: ... block fifteen ... Canal Trustees Subdivision of ... north, range fourteen ... in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, which said deed of trust was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, in book 1... of deeds, page 2..; And whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, the same having matured and ... and there being now due on said note the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety dollars ... Public notice is therefore, hereby given that in pursuance with the powers in said deed contained, and upon the application of the legal holder of said note, I will ... sell ... at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, ... the above described lots ... EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee. Chicago, May 2d, 1862. my22-r884-td

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Thomas Small vs. William Colby, ... Ellithorpe, and Timothy ... Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, and a Special Commissioner appointed by the Court in the above entitled cause, ... in pursuance with the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1862, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, on Block thirty-nine (39), Old Town, in the City of Chicago, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain tract of land situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as Block one (1), in J. B. and E. Wright's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section twelve (12), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing ten 10-100 acres, more or less, including half streets. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner. Chicago, May 14th, 1862. my15-r373-td

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by T. R. Carter to me, July 9th, 1861, to the following lots, pieces and parcels of lands, with improvements thereon, viz.: 1st. Assessor's Subdivision of S. ½ S. E. ¼ section 26 ... 2d. Lot 1 in Block 12, with house thereon, in town of McLean, McLean county, Illinois. 3d. Lot 3 in Block 2, with house thereon, in town of Catedonia, Boone county, Illinois, on which is a mortgage to School Commissioner of $250. 4th. The S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 1, town 31, N. range, 14 East, 40 acres in Kankakee Co., on which is a mortgage for about $250. 5th. Sub-lot 15 of lot 4, in Block 43, and sub lot 10 of lot 4, in Block 43, in city of Galena, Ill. 6th. Lots 26, 27 and 28, in town of Lake Forest. And will also sell at the same time and place, all the notes in my hands that were not sold on the second day of May last. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. R. Carter. Chicago, May 11th, 1862. my 5-r24-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringold Place, thence easterly along the north line of said Ringgold Place four hundred and five and two-tenths feet ... [illegible] ... with the interest thereon and the costs of suit. SUMNER MARBLE, Special Master in Chancery. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs. Chicago, May 13th, 1862. ...

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Cyrenius Beers and Mary, his wife, did, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to the undersigned, Jabez K. Botsford, a certain Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid upon the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain bond for the penal sum ... [illegible] ... JABEZ K. BOTSFORD, Mortgagee. HOSMER & FRICK, Attorneys. CHICAGO, May 1, 1862. my5-r354-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Seligman Schlesinger, the Mortgagee in a certain Mortgage Deed, dated September 18th, 1857, executed by Morris Walter, (his wife joining therein), and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, Page 254, will, by reason of default by the said Walter in the payment of the promissory note in said mortgage described, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid ... [illegible] ... SELIGMAN SCHLESINGER, Mortgagee. Chicago, May 3d, 1862. ...

GUARDIAN SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell for cash, at public auction, at the premises to be sold, the following personal property, to wit: Four Frame Two Story Dwelling Houses, being Nos. 164 and 166 on Monroe street, and the two houses in their rear adjoining. JOHN JONES, Guardian of F. W. Bonner. Chicago, May 14, 1862. my14-r...-td

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays) 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:35 A. M. and ... P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. and arrives at 9:30 A. M. ... C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF TIME! On and after SUNDAY, May 11th, 1862, trains will leave Chicago: Express at 7:15 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Accommodation at 5:00 P. M. daily Saturdays excepted. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M. TRAINS ARRIVE AT CHICAGO: Express at 9:55 A. M. Accommodation at 11:20 P. M. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice ... [illegible] ... Look at the prices: Shaker Bonnets ... Cents. Worth ... Hoop Skirts, 30 springs ... Ladies Hose ... Ladies Fine Muslins ... [illegible] ... Ladies Heel Slippers ... No. 103 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at current market prices. ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

The Homestead Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead bill as passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by the President:

AN ACT to secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain; and to provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at $1.25 or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at $2.50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: *Provided*, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said lands, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person applying for the benefit of this act, shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of $10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two creditable witnesses that he, she, or they, have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, *and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States*; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the Register of the Land Office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land, shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one-quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the protection of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quality of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: *And provided, further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act. *Provided, further*, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than 14 days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of 21 years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

THE CITY.

IN THE SUPPLEMENT.—Our report of the real estate market will be found in the Supplement attached to this issue.

GRAPES.—John Wright the restaurateur, No. 83 Clark street, has received a splendid invoice of Hamburgh and Muscatine grapes.

YESTERDAY.—The weather was as bright yesterday as a newly coined dollar. Strawberries, cucumbers, straw hats, linen pants and ladies were plenty.

ALMOST A FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday in Dubois' paint shop, near the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, but was extinguished, with trifling damage incurred.

☞ We would call attention to the card of Messrs. Rappleye & Shelden in another column, and especially those dealing in broom corn.

STEALING A GUN AND AMMUNITION.—Geo. B. Quigg, a boy about fifteen years of age, was held to bail yesterday in the sum of $300 for stealing a gun and about six dollars worth of powder taken from some unknown party.

PANOPTICON OF THE WAR.—The Panopticon of the War, an excellent dioramic illustration of the principal battles, opens at Kingsbury Hall on Saturday evening next, and will continue for a week. It must prove a success.

ATLANTIC FOR JUNE.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received the June number of the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Le Bon Ton, Madame Demorest for June, &c.

PERSONAL.—W. G. Sherman, the newly appointed City Inspector and Gauger, has entered upon the duties of his office, and for the present can be found at No. 133 Randolph street, under the Sherman House.

DEMOCRATIC LAW.—The Democratic administration are pasturing cows in the Court House Square. It is expected in a few days that all the cows in the Ninth Ward will be herded there. What next?

ART JOURNAL FOR MAY.—McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street, have received the London Art Journal for May, containing the second part of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition; Hall's Journal of Health for June, etc.

POLISH.—Messrs. Chas. Powell & Co. of 101 Dearborn Street, are introducing an article of enameling, piano and furniture polish, which they claim to be superior to anything before offered. A trial of some will test its merits. See their advertisement.

CHICAGO AHEAD.—Yesterday a full company came here from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, to employ Snyder, Cook & Co. to collect their pension, pay and bounties. Twenty years ago they would have gone to the Eastern cities which were equally as near them as Chicago.

DISGRACEFUL.—Last Sunday night every groggery and every brothel on South Clark street were in full blast. Citizens returning from church had to pass disgraceful dances, brawling prostitutes and drunken rowdies blocking up the sidewalks. This is but the beginning of a Democratic administration.

REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas C. James, who has for ten years been the Government Inspector of Steam Boilers at this port, yesterday received a note from Secretary Chase informing him that his services were no longer required by the Department. It is stated that Mr. Pierce, a wagon-maker in the West Division, has received his appointment as Mr. James's successor.

DR. R. T. TRALL.—This distinguished lecturer, author of the Hydropathic Encyclopædia, and other medical works, and whose lectures last winter at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington awakened such an interest in military and government circles, will, we are happy to learn, give a series of lectures at Metropolitan Hall in this city, during the second week in June. Dr. Trall lectures in Baltimore this week.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Fernando Wood and family of New York, Hon. Paul Dillingham of Vermont, Col. Gordon of the Royal Engineers, Col. Wetherell and Capt. Bytheris of the British Army, Hon. H. M. Weed and Hon. A. H. Purple of Peoria, John A. Whiting and J. T. Soutter of New York, Col. John G. Hickman of Kentucky, E. Bigelow of St. Louis, and Thomas L. King of Cincinnati, are among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

ILLINOIS STATE SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sabbath School Association will be held in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, (corner of Washington) in this city, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June proximo, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Its sessions will continue for two days. Distinguished speakers from abroad have signified their intention to be present and take part in the exercises.

A MICROSCOPE IN EVERY HOUSE.—The wonders of the microscope are endless, pertaining as they do to the world about us and opening its inmost recesses. The marvels of vegetable life and the story of the earth itself are revealed as you sit by the fireside and examine its ceaseless round of beauty. The perfect little microscope of Craig's brings this within the reach of every family. Examine them at Ideson & Co.'s rubber store, 111 Randolph street.

BRYAN HALL TO-NIGHT.—The Sanitary Commission have invited D. L. Moody, who has been with the army during the past three weeks at Pittsburg Landing, from front to rear, and gathered a large fund of facts, to give them to a public meeting this evening. No one who has gone to our army on a similar errand, can give so many thrilling incidents as Mr. Moody. The hall was filled to hear Mr. Everett on the *cause of the war*. To-night we will hear *what war is*, and we advise all who want good seats to go early.

ELIJAH.—More than two hundred reserved seats for the performance of "Elijah" next Monday evening were sold at Root & Cady's, yesterday morning, in an hour. This is a genuine index of an overflowing house. The book of the Oratorio containing the words and a descriptive analysis of the Oratorio, by J. W. Davison, editor of the London *Musical World*, is just issued in a neat pamphlet of twenty pages, price ten cents, which may be had at Root & Cady's. Those who desire to study the sentiment of "Elijah" should invest.

ORATORIO OF ELIJAH.—The performance of this sublime composition at Bryan Hall, next Monday evening, will be considered an important event in musical matters in our city. Tickets are selling rapidly. The gallery and a large portion of the parquette are already taken as reserve seats, and everything seems to augur success. There probably will be but one performance, and those expecting to attend will do well to secure their tickets early. Books with words and an analysis are on sale at Root & Cady's, 95 Clark street. Price one dime.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—The first Senior Class of this institution, which graduated last July, are all in the war. Charles T. Scammon, son of Hon. J. Young Scammon, of this city, is first Lieutenant in Brackett's, the 9th Illinois Cavalry, now with Gen. Steele's army in Arkansas. Thos. W. Hyde is Major of the 7th Maine Regiment, with Gen. McClellan, in Virginia. He was mentioned in the official dispatches after the battle of Williamsburg, and commended for "gallantry and soldierly bearing."

A JUVENILE ARMY FROM THE EAST.—Yesterday morning we received a call from Mr. George H. Allan, of New York, accompanied by forty-nine children, a real juvenile army, ranging in age from about eight years to fourteen, graduates from the New York Juvenile Asylum, who are on their way to Sterling in this State, where homes have been provided for all. These young waifs presented a very neat and comfortable appearance, were well and uniformly dressed, and their behavior was in all respects discreet and commendable. This is the sixteenth company, aggregating about 600, Mr. Allen informs us, which he has brought west since the opening of the Asylum in New York, and from the best information that he can gather, not one of that number has become a town or county charge. The course pursued by the Asylum is different from that practiced by most institutions of like character. These children are gathered from the streets of New York, generally parentless or guardianless; are placed in the Asylum, and there subjected to a three years thorough training and schooling. They thus come out with the elements of a good education, which those to whom they are bestowed or apprenticed are required to have completed; and disciplined habits, which, if judiciously continued, are sure to make good men and women of them. In bestowing or apprenticing them, every precaution is exercised that none but worthy, Christian men shall receive them. The children are allowed a certain degree of discretion in the choice of these guardians, and if it happens that they become the wards or apprentices of hard or unworthy masters, they will be taken from their charge. These are the principles upon which the New York Juvenile Asylum is conducted, and we can but commend them as worthy of all praise.

ANOTHER CASE OF TREASON AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—James Temple, a private in Company A, Irish Brigade, was arrested on Tuesday last, on a charge of treason, in aiding the escape of two rebel prisoners, named Wm. Blanchard and Clayton B. Evatt, both from Louisiana. The circumstances connected with their escape are as follows: Some time since, these prisoners, from some remarks made by Temple, concluded that for a consideration he would assist in or connive at their escape, and they finally hinted to him their wishes. Temple readily acceded to a proposition made by them for that purpose, and Sunday night, at tattoo, was the time fixed to carry their design into execution. At the time named, although Temple was not on duty, he contrived through collusion with some other rascals, to effect their escape. The prisoners came to this city, and engaged a passage on the schooner Grace Murray, which was to sail on Tuesday for Buffalo. During their stay in the city on Monday, the prisoners met a gentleman of this city who was well known to the prisoner Evatt—who is a native of Cleveland, O., and has a brother residing there—to whom they related the whole circumstances of their escape, and their future intentions, which were—to take passage on the Grace Murray for Buffalo, leave the vessel at Detroit, proceed thence to Cleveland, and after stopping there for a few hours, to continue their journey to New York, go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ship on a United States vessel for New Orleans, and thence escape to the interior to the rebel army, where they proposed to again fight the Union army. The gentleman to whom this communication was made deemed it his duty to inform Col. Mulligan of the facts, and it was done on Tuesday morning. Col. Mulligan had Temple immediately arrested and placed under guard, and then came to the city to look after the prisoners. But on his arrival it was discovered that the Grace Murray had gone, and with it the prisoners. Fortunately the prisoners left a letter behind, which fell into the hands of Col. Mulligan, addressed to the traitor Temple, thanking him for his successful efforts in securing their escape, and making promises of liberal reward for his services when they reached Secessia. This, of course, fixed the guilt of Temple beyond a doubt. Orders have been sent to Detroit to arrest the prisoners on their arrival at that city, and they will, without doubt, ere long be tenants of the "White Oak," at Camp Douglas, for an indefinite period, while a still more ignoble fate awaits the traitor Temple. The brother of Evatt, residing at Cleveland, came to see his prisoner brother a short time since, and strongly urged him to take the oath of allegiance, but the rebel emphatically declined.

Delivery of Letters.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1862.

MR. SCRIPPS—

Dear Sir: Much complaint exists among business men about the tardy delivery of letters and papers. The Rock Island train reaches here about 6 p. m. I go to the Post Office every night after 7:30 and not once a fortnight can I get my letters by that mail. The Buffalo Express, arriving here at 8 a. m., is never distributed into the boxes before 11 and generally after noon. New York papers, arriving here at 8 p. m. should be distributed by the opening of the office in the morning. The Post Office is located out of the way for the great mass of our business men, and it is not right to make us go there three or four times daily, when twice should answer. Please spur up the Clerks.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

REPLY OF THE POSTMASTER.

1. THE ROCK ISLAND train is due at the depot at 6:30 p. m. When it arrives on time, the mail reaches the Post Office from 6:40 to 6:45. It is detained in the opening room about ten minutes, to separate the delivery packages from the packages for distribution. The delivery packages are then opened, the letters counted, compared with the post-bills and the hour of arrival stamped upon them, all of which requires time. They are then turned over to the assorting clerks, by whom they are separated for the different deliveries; after which, the delivery clerks take them and put them into their respective boxes. Now if the Rock Island train brought to this office, letters from Rock Island only, it would be an easy matter to have them always distributed by 7:30. But it must be remembered that mail matter is brought by this train from every office along the line of the road, from the various offices which connect with that line, from the offices on the line of the Missouri and Mississippi R. R., on the Muscatine and Washington branch, and from the stage routes beyond, extending laterally from the railroads and across the State of Iowa and into Nebraska. When the whole is collected from all these sources and thrown down in the Chicago office, it amounts to a very large mail, and it is impossible to get it into the boxes in ten or even thirty minutes after it is received. Nevertheless, a very large proportion of it is always distributed by 7:30, and the whole of it, so far as box-holders are concerned, by 7:45. Letters which are received through the general delivery, of course are not distributed so early as those received through boxes, because the further labor of comparing them with the alphabet books requires more time.

2. THE BUFFALO EXPRESS is due at 8:15 a. m. At the same time mails are received at this office from all of the Eastern roads, including mails from Canada, Europe, California, all the Eastern cities, Washington, and from the different divisions of the army in Virginia, and along the Southern coast from Fortress Monroe to New Orleans. This accumulated mail reaches the Post Office, when the trains are on time, about 8:30 a. m. In point of fact, however, it is rarely received before 8:40, and from that time on to 9 o'clock. When received, the same process of separating, opening, counting and comparing with post-bills, stamping, and assorting as described above, has to be gone through with before it reaches the delivery clerks for final distribution in the boxes. On Tuesday mornings, when two mails are received instead of one, the letters may not all be distributed before 10:30; but on every other morning, they are in the boxes by 10 o'clock. Yesterday morning they were in the boxes at 9:45.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS, which reach here at 8:15 p. m., are always in the boxes at the opening of the office next morning, except on Tuesday mornings, and on occasions where a connection has been missed and two mails are thrown upon the office at once.

One word more. The Chicago Post office is kept open until 8 p. m. In New York, Cincinnati and other large offices, the hour of closing is 6 to 6:30 p. m. The clerks connected with the delivery of letters in this office are required to be on duty at 6 a. m., and are therefore engaged fourteen out of every twenty-four hours. Until men shall have learned to do without food and sleep, a longer period of continuous labor cannot reasonably be expected. Being constantly in the office, and giving my personal attention to its various departments, I do not hesitate to say that a harder working and more faithful body of men cannot be found than those now engaged in the delivery of letters; and certainly, if I had the slightest reason for believing that any other community is served more promptly or with fewer mistakes than the people of Chicago, I would not hold the office a day longer.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

To the Ladies' Hospital Aid Societies of the Northwest.

Under the auspices of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, there has been organized in this city a "Protestant Female Nurse Association," whose object is to assist in furnishing the military hospitals of the West with competent female nurses. The board of ladies composing the Association was appointed by the Sanitary Commission, and acts in co-operation with Rev. Mrs. Jeremiah Porter and Miss Mary Safford, of Cairo, whose relations to the hospitals, and acquaintance with the surgeons, enable them to know their needs, and to make such requisition for nurses as the emergencies of the occasion demand. The Association has already sent out several corps of superior female nurses, who are doing good service in the hospitals, and rendering efficient aid to the surgeons; while in consequence of the great sickness up the Tennessee, the demand for female nurses *of the right kind* is largely on the increase.

Under these circumstances it has been thought best to invite the numerous Ladies' Aid Societies throughout the Northwest to assist in answering the demand for nurses as well as hospital supplies. It is thought that every Ladies' Aid Society in the country can furnish at least one nurse, known by the Society generally, and recommended by it as worthy and competent, whom it would be willing to send to the hospitals, and to whom it would entrust its supplies for distribution. Of course, it would be necessary in all this to act through the Commission, which has been demonstrated to be the only safe and sure medium of communication with the hospitals.

Great care is necessary in the selection of these nurses. They must be women of the most unimpeachable integrity, religious in spirit, thoroughly kind and gentle-hearted, possessed of the rare gift of common sense, equal to the emergencies that constantly arise in the army hospitals, where there is everything to do and but little to do with, not garrulous, nor given to getting up scenes, and while self-reliant, entirely subordinate and obedient to the surgeon in whose hospitals they nurse. They must be women of physical vigor and endurance, who can witness horrible and shocking sights without fainting, who can endure hardships, live in tents, if need be, and on soldiers' rations, and dispense for the time with the comforts and luxuries of home. They must be women of cheerful and active temperament, industrious and energetic—in short, model women, true women, inspired by patriotism and interest in the brave men who have gone forth to die for the land of our birth, dear to us all as drops of our own heart's blood.

The Board demands that every nurse shall be at least thirty years of age, and that she shall go supplied with calico dresses, or calico skirts and sacques, colored skirts, abundant aprons, stout shoes or rubbers, and sun-bonnets. Each nurse receives as wages forty cents per day, and her board—ordinarily, soldiers' rations. She is passed free from Chicago to the hospital where she is sent, and it is hoped that each Aid Society will pay her expenses from her home to Chicago. It is expected that the nurses will go with the purpose of remaining as long as they are needed, unless prevented by ill health.

A meeting of the Board is held every morning at ten o'clock, at the rooms of the Commission, for the reception of applications and the examination of nurses. Any nurse who should be recommended by any Ladies' Aid Society as answering the demands of the Board, would be accepted and sent to the hospitals, as requisitions may be made for nurses. Applications made to the President of the Board, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, P. O. box 947, will receive immediate attention.

By order of the "PROTESTANT FEMALE NURSE ASSOCIATION."

THEATRE.—Miss Jennie Hight is announced for a benefit this evening, and presents two excellent plays, "Esmeralda," and "A Day in Paris," in both of which, the beneficiary will appear. She will be assisted by her father, Mr. H. A. Hight, who, we understand, is an actor of marked ability. Miss Hight is very popular with our play goers, as a danseuse, while the few characters she has assumed during the season, have evinced dramatic talents also of a high order. We expect to see a large audience on the occasion of this, her first benefit in Chicago.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the branch house of Bell & Green's *Washington National Claim Agency*. As will be seen, their reference is the very best that can be had in the country, and claimants may feel sure of the speedy prosecution and faithful collection of the claims entrusted to them. Messrs. Bell & Green are eminent lawyers, and both reside at Washington where they have daily access to all the departments.

Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Society met yesterday at 9 o'clock.

A brief discussion took place upon the Dynamization of Drugs, which was participated in by Drs. Larkin, Small and others.

Business reports from Committees being disposed of, reports of cases from practice came up next in order. Letters detailing practical experience under this head were read by the Secretary from Drs. R. B. Clark, J. Schofield, E. H. Kennedy, and cases reported orally by Drs. Patchin, Pratt, Cooke, and several other members.

At 11 o'clock an essay was read before the Society by Dr. D. A. Colton, of this city, on Diptheria. This paper was of much practical interest to many members, especially as this alarming disease is at present prevailing in the districts of practice in which they are located. The chief merit of the paper is a practical and desirable grouping of remedies for its relief. An interesting discussion followed, bringing out the individual experiences of members, with the agents designed to limit the ravages of this fearful disorder.

Next followed the presentation of a detailed proving of the *euphorbium corolatta*, by Dr. E. M. Hale, of Jonesville, Michigan. Specimens of the tincture of this drug were offered by the members for use in its appropriate sphere. A vote of thanks was passed to the author of this paper.

Dr. Jaeger made some remarks on the *plantago majoris*, a remedy which has proved very successful in certain chronic and intractable forms of diarrhea. It is of especial service in forms of this disease dependent upon ulceration of the bowels. Dr. Patchin, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has employed the same remedy in dropsies as a diuretic. Dr. Jaeger's tincture of this drug was prepared from the seed.

The Society then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M., to accept an invitation from Mr. C. S. Halsey, Pharmaceutist, to take a carriage ride to points of interest in and adjacent to the city. Some twenty-five members accepted.

The Society met at 2 o'clock P. M.

The relation of experience by members on the treatment of diptheria was re-commenced, and continued until half past four o'clock, when the Society listened to a report upon dietetics by Dr. R. Ludlam. This paper was of interest, since it advocated very liberal grounds in respect to the diet of the sick.

The officers for the current year were elected as follows.

President—D. S. Smith, M. D., Chicago.
1st Vice President—J. S. P. Lord, M. D., Chicago.
2nd Vice President—W. C. Anthony, M. D., Princeton.
3rd Vice President—D. A. Cotton, M. D., Chicago.
Corresponding Secretary—C. A. Jaeger, M. D., Elgin.
Recording Secretary—L. Pratt, M. D., Rock Creek.
Censors—Dr. R. Ludlam, Dr. W. Barnside, Dr. E. McAffee, Dr. Foster, and Dr. J. C. Burbank.

The Society adjourned in the evening to meet in this city on the 3rd Wednesday in May next.

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at their rooms on Lasalle street, yesterday afternoon. Present—Messrs. Haven, Wentworth, Ryder, Ward, Foster, Higginson, Steele, Holden, Moseley, Prindiville, Wahl, Carpenter.

Mr. Ward, of the committee on School Buildings, presented plans for four branch school houses, for the Washington, Franklin, Kinzie, and Foster Schools, as substitutes of plans previously adopted, the buildings to be put on the lots at present occupied by the main school houses. This subject was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Ryder, Moseley, Holden, Foster and Haven, setting forth the necessity of further branches, &c., on account of the greatly increased attendance upon our schools this season. The Secretary of the Board stated that the increase of scholars during the past six weeks was greater than the increased room which these branches would furnish. The plans, as presented by Mr. Ward, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Moseley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to report to the Board at the next meeting, the number of transfers of female teachers from one school to another that have been made during the past year.

Mr. Moseley explained the detriment to the schools arising from the frequent transfer of female teachers from one school to another, for their own pleasure and convenience. Mr. Wentworth had noticed the ill effects of these transfers. Dr. Foster explained the cause for many of these transfers, and thought in many cases they were for the good of the schools as well as the pleasure of the teachers. Mr. Wentworth said that teachers had complained to him that they could not be transferred, because they had no friend in the Board. Mr. Holden said that if any teachers had made such charge, it was false. He would like to have the resolution so amended as to investigate the conduct of the committee. The resolution of Mr. Moseley was adopted.

Miss McIntyre has been appointed a teacher in the branch of the Foster School.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That whenever teachers are unavoidably absent from school, from whatever cause, they must send immediate notice of such absence to the Secretary of the Board, and no salary should be allowed to any teacher during such absence, until such notice is received at the office of the Board.

The resolution, after explanation, was adopted.

Mr. Wahl offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Mayor and Common Council to pass an order authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to issue orders to the contractors on their estimates on the four branch school houses to be erected on the Franklin, Kinzie, Washington, and Foster School lots, as often as they are entitled to such estimates from the Board of Public Works, not to exceed the aggregate amount of $18,000, such orders to be payable on or before March 15, 1863, drawing 10 per cent. interest.

The resolution, after discussion, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Illinois State Horticultural Society.

The executive committee met according to adjournment, at the rooms of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at 9 a. m. yesterday.

President Galusha reported that he had rented Bryan Hall for one week, in which to hold the Fair—the lower hall for vegetables, and the upper hall for the other departments.

The Fair is fixed for September 8th to the 13th, inclusive. This will be rather early for the main crops of apples, but for early fruits of all kinds, vegetables and flowers, will be just in season, and in our humble opinion, the Society will find the gardeners of the city no way backward in these departments. There is probably no city in the Northwest so well supplied with vegetables, as Chicago, and in conjunction with the country, no effort will be spared to render the proposed fair a most interesting one.

The Society directed the Secretary, Mr. Chase, to rent an office for the use of the Society, where he will be found during business hours. This will be a great convenience to all those who may have business with the Society. Mr. Chase is to give his time to the enterprise, as the Actuary of the Society. This is a move in the right direction, and shows that the officers know what they are about, and are determined to make the Fair a success, by going to work in a business like way.

The premium list will not be completed until June 3d, to which time the committee have adjourned.

☞ Comstock's Rotary Spader, drawn by two horses, cutting nearly three feet in width, will be at work on Saturday, the 24th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., on the grounds of E. Peacock, Esq., half a mile south of the city limits, west of State street, between the Rock Island and Fort Wayne Railroads. All interested in the progress of agriculture are invited to witness its working.

COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WRIT DE LUNATICO.—An application was made in the Circuit Court, day before yesterday, by Geo. Sturges, through his counsel, Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, praying for the issuance of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*. The petition set forth the insanity of his father, Solomon Sturges, that he was incapable of attending to his business, and prayed the inquisition of a jury and appointment of Commissioners to manage his business until he should be restored to sanity. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and directed the issuance of the writ. A jury was empanneled, and Drs. Freer, Johnson and others appeared as witnesses, testifying that he was exposed to periodical monthly attacks of insanity of short duration, which rendered him incapable of attending properly to his business. Mr. Sturges made no defence, and Mr. Buckingham his son-in-law, and B. Sturges his son, were appointed Commissioners.

Nearly every one is acquainted with Solomon Sturges, and with the nature of the painful malady which has overtaken him. As regards others, he was perfectly harmless. It was only in respect to himself that his relatives feared dangerous consequences in allowing him longer to attend to his large business, the care and excitement of which were daily adding to the weight which was breaking down his overtasked mind. The incipiency of the malady was largely owing to the deep and intense interest which he manifested in the overthrow of the rebellion, and the vigorous prosecution of the war. It was a constant theme of conversation with him, and not only of conversation but of decided practical action. If every man had worked with the ardor and zeal of Solomon Sturges the rebellion would have been ended ere this. Joined to this earnest, intense and incessant desire to promote the comfort and success of the Federal army, his immense business interests, his old age and physical infirmity conspired at length to render him incapable of managing his affairs.

We understand that he will be removed for a time from the scene of his business, to an Eastern retreat, and it is hoped that quiet and freedom from mental care will restore him to his wonted activity of mind. We have been cognizant of these circumstances for several days, and have refrained from alluding to the matter, but learning that other of the city papers intended publication this morning, of course it would be useless longer to keep it secret.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, ESQ.—By a card in this paper it will be seen that Norman Williams, Esq., has connected himself with the well-known and able law firm of King & Kales. We congratulate him upon this good fortune. We have long had the pleasure of Mr. Williams' acquaintance, and we do not hesitate to characterise him as one of the most promising of the younger members of the bar. His connection with Messrs. King & Kales in the practice of his profession entitles that excellent firm to additional confidence and to increased business.

INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT.—A suit, Jarvis Case vs. Geo. W. Brown, is now pending in the United States Circuit Court. This suit is for infringement of his corn planter, patented January 15th, 1855, and re-issued 15th November, 1858. On amended specifications, the infringement claimed is for the use of a valve, by which the corn is held near the ground, until the planter arrives at the place of deposit, and is then delivered in the ground at the proper time, at the will of the operator in one motion. 1st, The defence is, the invention of the same valve by the defendant in 1851, and put in a planter by the defendant in June, 1852. 2d, That the same was invented and used by Charles Finn on a planter in 1851, and in 1852. 3d, Invention of the same by one Earle, in Broome county, New York, and used by him in a planter as early as 1848. 4th, Invention by one Reddick as early as 1852, and put in a planter in Pennsylvania that spring, and used by him. This suit will probably consume considerable time, as it is of considerable importance.

The attorneys engaged for plaintiff are Messrs. Goodkind, Thomas, Roberts, Rae and Fulton, and for defendant, Messrs. Goodwin, Larnard & Goodwin, of Chicago, and L. Douglas, of Galesburg, Ill.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*.—No. ——Cruns et al. vs Todd et al. Chancery. On motion, decree having been affirmed in the Supreme Court as per mandate, ordered that upon service of a copy of the order upon the [illegible] No. 478—Chancery. Henry N. Gould vs. O. R. Knight et al. On motion of complainant's solicitor, cause is set down for hearing on bill; answer, replications and proofs filed. No. 548—Chancery. T. P. Westray vs. Sylvester Lind. Master's report of amount due, filed on yesterday, and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary by to-morrow morning. No. 719—The Pacific Bank vs. H. S. Stewart. Submitted to court and judgment for plaintiff for the sum of $1,112.54. No. 484—Mark W. Watson et al. vs. Jos. Evans. Default entered the 20th inst. and writ of inquiry now executed, and after hearing the evidence the jury report the plaintiff's damages to be $838.10. No. —Crooks et al. vs. Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R. Co.; Court having fully considered, confirms report of Commissioner Blodgett, &c. No. 339—Jarvis Case vs. Geo. W. Brown; on trial.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Goodrich. Judge Manierre being absent*—The following cases were continued: Nos. 846, 844, 856, 855, 865, 870, 873, 876, 878, 879, 884, 887, 898, 891. The following were dismissed: Nos. 830, 847, 853, 866 and 911. No. 857—L. A. Doolittle, entered appearance of plaintiff. No. 704—Jacob Vancervill vs Evans W. Lyn et al; judgment for plaintiff, damages assessed; judgment to be entered on payment of damages. E. F. Colby vs. W. T. Hall—action on due bill given in California 1859. Pleas general issue and statute of limitations. Jury trial and verdict for defense. Ellis & Colby for plaintiff; G. H. Snyder, Esq. for defense. No. 861—Oliver A. Crazy, vs. Benjamin F. Tucker, now on trial.

The call of the Docket commenced at No. 841, and was extended to No. 89[illegible], yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Wilson*—Judge Higgins being absent on account of sickness.—No. 547—W. Poppe, Sr., vs. W. Poppe, Jr.; verdict for [illegible]; motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No. 531—William B. Ogden vs. John T. Kline; submitted; verdict for plaintiff; motion for a new trial by defendant. No. 714—John K. Evans vs. Thomas Andrews; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Our New Municipal Government.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

Is this the entertainment we were invited to when we voted for our present Mayor for the purpose of "harmony" and united action in sustaining the General Government in crushing out rebellion? The principles enunciated in the inaugural of his Honor were eminently patriotic; but judging a tree by its fruits how have the mighty fallen. Of the nominees presented to the Council last evening by him for confirmation to important places, more than one of them are blatant secessionists or apologists for the conduct of the South, and who have been loud mouthed in their denunciations of the Government. In the selection of the official paper I cannot trust myself to utter my abhorrence of the act done, as it was evidently through the direct *instrumentality* of the Mayor himself! How he can look an honest man and a true lover of his country in the face, hereafter, is to be tested; for one I have no desire to know him more. Judging, as we do, of men by the company they keep, we are forced to the conclusion that His Honor is an open and avowed enemy of his country, certainly if his organ truly reflects his sentiments, which we are bound to suppose it does.

Is it not about time that "we, the people," put a stop to men—yes, and women, too, flaunting their secession spite and hatred in our midst; for one I say yes, yes! No more of it in our city; and if needs be, apply the correction on the spot, or refuse them the common civilities of business and social relations and intercourse. Parson Brownlow's opinion of them meets my views.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Wants His Name Right.

CHICAGO, May 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

In your report of the proceedings of the Board of Trade a few evenings ago in regard to members taking the oath of allegiance, you quoted a few rambling remarks made by me, and credited them to Mr. Hasley. Some of my friends who read your report of said meeting, rather intimated to me that I assumed a name for the occasion, lest my political associates might take offense at my boldness. Therefore I have thought well of requesting you to make the necessary correction, as I have no *political* or *religious* associates who ever committed disloyalty to the Constitution. If I had, and they were my brothers, I would kick them from my presence; and if it was my father, I would violate the fourth commandment by dishonoring his unholy request. Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL MCAULEY.

Acknowledgment.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, May 7, 1862.

Editors Tribune:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt from the "Chicago Sanitary Commission," of two boxes of hospital stores, for each of the regiments of my brigade. I can testify how acceptable these articles proved themselves to be, not only to the sick and wounded soldiers, who are beyond the reach of sympathizing friends, but also to the surgeon, whose efforts are thereby so greatly facilitated; and they are valued the more because in this locality money will not procure them.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
G. D. BEEBE, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. A.

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap14-p718

Photographs colored in first class style by Mrs. A. Kidder, 169 South Clark street. my22-6t

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds. Refrigerators repaired or exchanged. my23-12t J. W. BENT, 58 LaSalle.

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office, No. 38 Clark street, and look at the new and dangerous counterfeit five on the Bank of America, New York City. It may save you a V. my3-23t

Yankee Card Writer's wedding and call cards at Sherman House. Samples mailed for two stamps. my23-4t.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov19

Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h291-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 20-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ch81-ly

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

[illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

Financial matters are moving along very quietly, with scarcely anything to distinguish one day from another. The plethora of money continues, and as the banks are running a race in the issue of their promises to pay, redeeming in Treasury Notes instead of coin, it is difficult to see where the flood of paper issues can be stopped. The radical mistake made by the Government, and often referred to in these columns, in not taxing bank issues, is becoming more apparent and glaring with every day's experience. Prudent business principles still prevail, and admonished by recent losses, this is especially true at the West; but with the temptation to utter almost unlimited "promises to pay," if the country in the end escapes financial disaster it will be more fortunate than our fears just now will warrant.

The business of the city does not equal the desires or the ability of bankers. With the right kind of collaterals almost any amount of paper could be readily taken by the banks.

The demand and supply of New York Exchange remain about equal. Buyers pay par @⅛; and the current selling rate is ¼ premium; but concessions of a small fraction are sometimes made by the larger banks to best customers on round lots.

Gold is firm, but sales are not large. Buying price 3⅛; selling 3¼@3½. The price in the New York market, is reported at 3½.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of to-day says:

Business in the money market was comparatively quiet yesterday, and the only new feature in the market was a shade more firmness in exchange. The banks all allowed par for New York sight, and in selling to each other made but little concessions from the current rates. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	par.	¼ prem
Specie	3¼@3½ prem.	4 "
Treasury Notes	⅛@¼ "	½ "

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of to-day says:

Money continues plenty; the demand for it is light, and good paper is wanted. The standard rate is 10 per cent., but negotiations are frequently made as low as 6 per cent., and call loans are freely offered at this figure.

Exchange is in good supply, and with a moderate demand rates are easy. Buyers, who wanted round sums, found little difficulty in purchasing at 20, and some were able to buy at 12½ prem. Gold is dull at 2 prem. buying and 3 prem. selling. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par	20@25 prem
Gold	1 prem	—@ 3 prem

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of to-day says:

The money market was dull, and without change to-day. There was but little demand for exchange, which is firm at ¼ per cent. premium. We heard of one transaction in gold to-day, at 3½ per cent. premium, and the party was very willing, and glad to get that. There is no demand for coin, and it may be quoted very dull. There is still a small demand for Missouri Defence Warrants, and they are firm at 80 to 85 cents. There are not so many of these warrants afloat as we supposed. But little rising of $400,000 have been issued, which will nearly all be absorbed by the delinquent taxes of the State, supposing always those taxes to be collectable. This places them in a better condition in the market than we had supposed they could occupy, and they may be considered a good investment at quoted prices, or even higher rates. Trade in government vouchers is dull at present, and there are but a few offering. Payments in this department will probably be made in money after the first of next month.

NEW YORK.—The *Times* of yesterday says:

At the Sub-Treasury the conversion of United States notes into the 6 ₩ cents of 1862 at par, goes forward on a moderate scale. The conversions yesterday and to-day amount to about $300,000. The deposit line at the Treasury is about $19,-250,000. As the limit is fifty millions, the Assistant Treasurer in this city is prepared to receive on deposit any part of $750,000 at 4 ₩ cent per annum interest. The market for gold to-day is firm at 3⅛ ₩ cent. Bills on London are 113⅛@114 ₩ cent.

EXPORTS, NEW YORK.—The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 20, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,536,119	$1,607,281	$2,453,500
Prev'ly reported	30,691,103	47,218,418	44,491,903
Since Jan 1	$32,227,222	$49,880,699	$46,848,406

Boston Bankers and the Currency

[From the N. Y. Times, 21st.]

The late resolution of the Boston bankers, that the General Government is hereafter to furnish the currency of the country, is regarded at the Treasury Department as a pretty correct one. One hundred millions of dollars of demand notes are now out, and there is authority for issuing sixty millions more. Congress will doubtless authorize the issue of further amounts, as the public needs may require of them. It is desired that there shall be notes of a less denomination than five dollars. The necessity of trade may call for a currency circulating medium of three or four hundred millions of Treasury paper, and for this form of government indebtedness there will be no demand for payment of either principal or interest. In this matter Governor Chase has done a great service to the State.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	25924	....	....	....
G & C U R R	795	14683	7393	4135	676	825
R I R R	986	700	7000	....	....	....
Ill C R R	1279	3090	4580	570	....	....
C B & Q R R	419	4215	24637	498	1087	755
C & N W R R	874	6816	....	1705	....	26
A & St L R R	101	1850	10276	....	175	....
Total	4894	31604	79860	6908	1938	1633

	Grass Seed lbs.	High Wns brls	L'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	740	15	....	420	93	6900
R I R R	....	....	....	....	....	4000
Ill C R R	....	117	1960	75	11	6090
C B & Q R R	6549	330	16035	212	....	1345
C & N W	....	24	....	....	21	4995
A & St L	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7289	486	18013	707	152	24030

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4900	20000	110000	69800	....	12000
To Oswego	....	17200	....	....	....	....
To Og'sburgh	1480	....	5225	....	25	....
To Kingston	....	14000	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	3007	300	....	....	1325	....
Collingwood	1778	....	5250	500	5025	....
Other Ports	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	11165	51500	120475	70300	6375	12000

There was a very light demand for Wheat by shippers to-day, but under an active inquiry by speculators and short sellers, the market advanced 2@2½c per bushel on the ruling quotations of yesterday—closing quiet. Sales were made at 83c for No. 2 Red Winter, 81@82c for Amber Iowa, No. 1 Spring, 79@80c and No. 2 Spring 69@70c. The transactions in Flour continue very light and the market is almost nominal at 3.50@3.70 for medium to good brands of Spring Extras.

There was an active demand for Corn, and the market was firm and buoyant at 27½c for Old Mixed in store; 24c for New Mixed in store and 22@22½c for Rejected in store. Oats were dull at 25c. Rye quiet and nominal at 44@45c. Barley remained quiet and unchanged. Highwines were firm and advanced ½c with sales at 20c. Provisions of all kinds were dull and nominal. Lake Freights were easier, with engagements at 5c for Oats and 6c for Corn to Buffalo, 10c for Corn and 10½c for Wheat to Oswego.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, 1862.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

FLOUR—Receipts 4,394 brls. Shipments 11,165 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales were 650 brls "Dixon Mills" rb. and 100 brls (brand not given) at $3 65, del; 100 brls good Spring Extra at $3 70, del; 100 brls "Standart" White Winter on private terms; 100 brls "Lillian" very choice Spring Extra at $4 40, del.

FREIGHTS—Easier. The engagements were—brig John G. Deshler, schooners John L. Gross, Grey Eagle and Russian, Corn at 6c; bark E. B. Morgan, Oats at 5c—all to Buffalo. Schooners Ironsides, Delos, DeWolf, and Fulton, Wheat to Oswego at 10½c. Schooner Summit, Corn to Oswego at 10c.

WHEAT—Receipts 31,604 bu. Shipments 51,500 bu. The market advanced 2@2½c, but closed quiet. Sales were 800 bu No. 2 Red Winter at 83c, in store; 2,800 bu Amber Iowa at 82c, in store; 800 bu do at 81c, in store; 17,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c, in store; 1,000 bu do at 79c, in store; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 70c, in store; 6,000 bu do at 69c, in store.

CORN—Receipts 79,860 bu. Shipments 120,475 bu. Market firm and steady. Sales 5,000 bu Old River Mixed at 29c, afloat; 1,200 bu Old Mixed at 27c, in store; 50,800 bu do at 27½c, in store; 4,000 bu New Mixed at 24c, in store; 14,600 bu Rejected at 22½c, in store; 9,000 bu do at 22½c, in store; 5,000 bu do at 22c, in store.

OATS—Receipts 6,908 bu. Shipments 70,300 bu. Market dull. Sales 500 bu No. 1 at 25c, in store.

RYE—Receipts 1,938 bu. Shipments 6,375 bu. Dull and heavy. Sales 400 bu No. 1 at 45c, in store, (to fill out a cargo); 44 bu do at 44c, delivered.

BARLEY—Received, 1,633 bu. Shipped, 12,000 bu. Quiet and unchanged. Sales 183 bags at 36c on track; 800 bu at 40c, delivered; 400 bu at 45c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales 50 bags prime at $1.40.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 486 brls. Firm, and ½c higher. Sales 200 brls at 20c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork continues dull and nominal. Bulk Meats inactive. Sales 10 boxes at 3¼c for Shoulders; 4½c for Hams, and 5¼c for Sides packed. Lard quiet. Sales 50 packages country kettle at 7¼c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and easy at 43@44c ₩ gal.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for fresh butter in firkins, and the market is steady at 7½@8½c. Old Roll Butter is dull and heavy at 6@6½c. Fresh Dairy is in moderate demand at 9@9½c.

EGGS—Plenty and dull at 4@4½c ₩ doz.

HIDES—Quiet and easy at the following quotations: Green Salted 5¾@6c; Green Kip and Calf 6@8c; Dry Salted 10@11c; Dry Flint 12@13c.

POULTRY—In limited demand at $1.25@1.50 ₩ dozen for Chickens, and $@5½c ₩ lb for Turkeys.

POTATOES—Quiet at 22@25c for Mixed, and 27@30c for prime, on track.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 131 head. The market to-day was inactive under light receipts. There is still an active demand from all classes of buyers, but the yards were thinly stocked and the transactions consequently light.

Hall sold to Holmes 39 head of choice steers, averaging 1,480 lbs, at $3 37½—at Pittsburgh yards. Maxwell sold to Morris 13 head, averaging 1,315 lbs, at $3.37½—at Cottage Grove yards.

Hall sold to Henry 14 head, averaging 1,478 lbs, at $3.30—at Sherman's yards.

Nutt sold to McBeth & Co. 16 head, averaging 1,121 lbs, at $3.25—at Pittsburgh yards.

We quote the following sales:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
15	1632	$3.37½	26	[illegible]	$3.12½
20	[illegible]	3.37½	19	973	3.12½
14	1475	3.30	10	1075	3.00
16	1121	3.25			

LIVE HOGS—Received, 707 head. We note a decided improvement in the market to-day. The receipts were liberal and the quality of the Hogs much better than usual. This latter fact, together with a more active demand from Eastern buyers, caused prices to advance materially, and the market was brisk at $2.55@2.75 per 100 lbs. The sales were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
59	263	$2.75	54	243	$2.60
114	224	2.75	106	212	2.60
168	194	2.70	163	183	2.60
48	244	2.70	49	203	2.60
58	230	2.70	98	206	2.60
48	217	2.65	112	241	2.60
41	273	2.65	166	218	2.57½
24	229	2.60	39	248	2.55

Milwaukee Grain Market.

The *Sentinel* of to-day says:

The wheat market opened languidly yesterday, with 77c for No. 1 and 72c for No. 2 spring in store the best offers. On 'Change, for a time, the feeling was still more depressed than during the forenoon, and until the New York report came in, but 71c was offered for No. 2, and there were no buyers for No. 1. The advices from Chicago and Buffalo were regarded as unfavorable, and for the first half hour on 'Change the market was exceedingly lifeless. The New York report, however, changed the tone of the market from extreme dullness to an unusual degree of buoyancy; and although prices went up immediately to 73@73½c for No. 2 and 78@78½c for No. 1, very few were willing to sell. We quote the market closing firm at the outside figures for receipts in all the railroad elevators. There was no perceptible change in the Flour market. The same influences that have been at work heretofore continue to restrict business. Sales of 700 bbls were reported at $3.75 for low grades superfine, and $3.80@3.90 for good to choice country extra. Coarse grains were about the same as noted in our last issue. The only article for which there was a good demand was rye. That sold readily at 45c on the track, and 46c delivered. The following are the arrivals of flour and grain for twenty-four hours: Flour, 2,417 bbls; Wheat, 60,070 bu; Oats, 6,712 bu; Corn, 1,155 bu; Rye, 741 bu. The shipments during the same time were as follows: Flour, 962 bbls; Wheat, 189,600 bu.

The Milwaukee Wheat Market.

The Milwaukee wheat market has been smashed by a few extra bushels of wheat. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, of the 19th inst., says the wheat market opened dull and heavy at 75@79c in store. The Chicago papers of the same date quote sales of the same quality at 83@83½c. In consequence of the Milwaukee market "petering out," wheat fell today in LaCrosse to 55c, at which price we advise people to stop sales. It is absurd to allow a little "topsy turvy" market like Milwaukee to depreciate prices elsewhere.—*LaCrosse (Wis.) Republican.*

Toledo Grain Market.

The *Blade* of yesterday says: Our market is very quiet to-day, and we do not hear of a transaction. There was a sale of 6,000 bu red Ind. and Ohio wheat late last evening, at 95c. Flour—fine $3; superfine $4@4.25; extra $4 25@4 37½; XX and fancy $4 50@5. Buckwheat—no sale. Rye flour $3 ₩ brl. Wheat we quote nominally—White Mich $1.02@1.03; do Wabash 97@100c; Red Mich. 97@100c; Red W. and Miami 95c; Red Illinois 93c. Corn—last sales at 31½c, but since report buyers are holding off for lower figures. Oats 30c. Rye 50@53c. Barley—spring 50c; winter 55c. The receipts of flour and grain for twenty-four hours were as follows: Flour 4,410 brls; wheat 21,182 bu; corn 3,680 bu.

Cincinnati Market—May 21.

There was not much inquiry for mess pork today, and it was easier to buy good brands at $11, though city is generally held at $11.25. Ribbed sides were firm at 5½c for bulk, and 6½c for smoked. Holders anticipate higher figures, and there is not much desire to realize. Bulk hams sold at 4½c. Shoulders are neglected, and prices nominal at 3½c for bulk and 4c for smoked.

Nothing done in lard. It is not much inquired for; and holders having a good opinion of the future, are offering very little. In whisky, yesterday's decline was recovered, the market closing at 19c. In flour a limited local business only is being done, but prices are unchanged. Buyers and sellers of wheat are 2@3c apart in their views, there is little or nothing doing. Corn is firm at 37@38c. Oats are heavy, and could not be sold to any extent in bulk, on arrival, at over 35c. Rye advanced 2c per bu.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 22.—ASHES—Market continues steady, with small sales at $5.62½ for pots and $6 for pearls.

FLOUR—Scarcely so much doing in flour, but the market is without important change. Sales 14,800 brls at $4.25@4.35 for super state; $4.50@4.60 for extra state; $4.25@4.35 for super western; $4.50@4.70 for common to medium extra western; $4.90@5.05 for common to good shipping brands extra r h O; $5.15@6.50 for trade brands—market closing steady. Canadian flour steady, with fair business doing. Sales 1,300 brls at $4.50@4.65 for spring, and $4.75@6.25 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal steady. Sales 300 brls Jersey at $2.90.

WHISKY—Market heavy and lower; sales 600 brls at 24@24½c.

GRAIN—Wheat without decided change in price with brisk export demand and fair inquiry for home consumption. There is some little speculative inquiry. Sales 166,000 bu Chicago spring at 84@$1.03; 184,000 bu Mil club at 90@$1.03; 47,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.03@1.05; 19,800 bu amber Michigan at $1.14@1.16; 34,000 bu winter red western at $1.06@1.11; 26,500 bu Canada club at 90@103; 73,000 bu northwestern club at 97c@$1.00; 6,300 bu Sheboygan at $1.00; 7,000 amber Iowa, to arrive, at $1.07; 18,000 bu Racine spring at 97c@$1.00; 14,000 bu red State at $1.07@1.11½. Rye heavy and lower, sales 10,600 bu at 65@72. Barley in favor of buyers; sales 7,000 bu Canada West, at p. t. and 7,000 bu Canada East at 7c. Corn heavy and irregular and 1c lower; sales 71,000 bu at 47@49c for old mixed western, delivered; 45@47c for new do, afloat and delivered. Oats quite firm; sales at 38@40 for Jersey, Canada, Western and State.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sales 50 bags Rio at 39c; 100 bags Laguayra at 21½c; 100 bags St Domingo at 19c; 150 bags do in bond on p t. Rice—East India firm and in good demand. Sales 500 bags Rangoon on p t. Sugar—Raw quiet and firm. Sales 600 hhds Cuba at 7½@8c, and 29 hhds Porto Rico at 8c. Refined in active demand and very firm. Molasses quiet and steady. Sales 20 hhds Porto Rico at 38c.

HOPS—In fair demand and very firm; sales 80 bales at 15@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy but the market generally without decided change. Sales 450 brls at $12.31@12.50 for mess; $12@13 for prime mess; $9 87½@10 for prime—the latter price for very choice. Beef rules quiet and steady; sales 150 brls at $6@7 for country prime; $9 50@10 for mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess; $14@15.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $19@20.00. Beef hams more active at easier prices; sales 160 brls western at $16.50@17.00. Cut meats dull and heavy and lower. Sales 633 pkgs at 4c for shoulders and 5c for hams including 113 boxes choice repacked hams in dry salt. Smoked meats in good demand and firmer. Sales 500 hhds smoked sides at 7¼@7½c. Bacon sides steady and unchanged. Sales 300 boxes short ribbed middles at 7c, and 25,000 lbs bellies at 7¼c. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 564 brls at 7¼@8½c. Butter—10@17c for Ohio; and 10@19c for state. Cheese firm at 7@7½c.

MONEY—Market steady at 4½@5½ for loans on call; 4½@5½ for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firm at 113½@114 for banker's bills. American gold firm at 103@103¾. California gold bars firm at 4 per cent premium. Government stocks moderately active; U. S. 6s of 1881 103⅛@104⅜; 7.30 treasury notes 104⅜.

STOCKS—Dull and Lower. Chi & R I 63¾; Chi B & Q 72¾; Toledo & Wabash pfd 38; C & Tol 44¼; Gal & Chi 70¼; C & Pitts 20; M S & N I gtd 56; M S 25; M C 61¼; Harlem pfd 35; Harl 14¼; Huds 43; Erie 37¼; N Y Cent 88¾; Pacific Mail 118¾; U S 6s 81 regtd 103⅞; treasury 7-30 104⅜; Mo 6s 52½; Cal 7s 95; Ind 6s war loan 93. American gold 103⅝.

OSWEGO, May 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and market easier. Sales last night 7,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at 85c and 3,200 bu No. 2 do on private terms. Corn quiet. No sales above retail lots. Other grains nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 36c, wheat 9c, corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—82,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,596 brls flour, 64,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu corn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—FLOUR easier. Superfine $5.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales 7,000 bu red at $1.25; white, $1.30@1.32. Corn firm. Sales 10,000 bu at 53c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio, 18¾@21c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13. Lard, 8½c.

WHISKY firm at 24@25c.

BUFFALO, May 22.—FLOUR—market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—firm for the better grades, but dull for low and medium varieties. Sales of amber Wis. 89c, also 6000 red winter. Mich. on p. t. Corn—quiet and easier. Sales 30,000 bu. new at 37½@33¾. Oats—lower. Sales 25,000 bu. at 33. Rye—in fair demand. Sales 7,000 bu. at 56c.

WHISKY—steady. Sales 2 0 brls at 21¼.

CANAL FREIGHTS—steady, 12½ for corn; 10½ for wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—10,000 brls flour; 434,000 bu. wheat; 491,000 bu. corn; 24,000 bu. rye.

EXPORTS—3,000 brls flour; 46,000 bu. wheat; 64,000 bu. corn; 13,000 bu. rye.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 22.

Prop Potomac, Gebberd, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland, 50 m staves.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Grand River.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Manitowoc, 300 m shingles.
Schr Fishhawk, Anderson, Holland, 35 m staves.
Schr Union, Ulrich, Holland, 55 cords wood.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Muskegon, 15 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber, 180 m shingles.
Scow Harriet Ann, Hanson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber, 100 m shingles.

CLEARED .... May 22.

Stmr Seabird, Dougall, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 5,000 brls flour, 600 brls pork.
Prop F W Backus, Chamberlain, Ontonagon, sundries.
Brig Taberock, Dergan, Oconto, sundries.
Brig E P Williams, Ballentine, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Grand River.
Schr Fishhawk, Anderson, Holland.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Joyce, Oswego, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Oliver Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr Union, Ulrich, Holland.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Grand Haven.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
Schr Milan, Fink, Buffalo, 13,600 bu wheat.
Scow Harriet Ann, Hanson, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 22 1862.

UP—Stmr Planet; props Marquette, Wenona, Dunkirk, Queen City; bark Lady of the Lake; schr Huntress.

DOWN—Props Globe, Fountain City; brig New York; schrs International, Antelope, New London.

Weather pleasant. Wind southwest.

MARINE DISASTER.—The tug Bay City sprung a leak during the gale of yesterday, and went down eighteen miles below Malden. The crew were taken off by the tug Winslow.

BLOWN ASHORE IN A STORM.—Capt. Varnor of the schooner Ellington arrived in this city yesterday by steamer from Port Huron, who reports his vessel having gone ashore on Lake Huron some 15 miles this side of Point au Barque. Capt. V. left on Saturday morning last from the mouth of the Saginaw River with a cargo of lumber, bound for Cleveland, with favorable weather, and on Sunday the day following, the wind commenced blowing from the west in squalls, setting in heavy, and increasing in violence, when about 4 o'clock in the afternoon his flying-jib blew away. The vessel first struck aground, then bailing up ran on a reef and shortly after filled with water. She is owned by Capt. V., and is insured for only one half her value, and if not got off will prove a serious loss to him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BUFFALO, May 22—Arrived, props Racine, Mohawk; brig Commerce; schrs Helen Kent, Oriole, Corinthian, Cape Horn, Jupiter, all from Chicago. Cleared, props Queen of the Lakes, Mayflower, Dubuque; brig Commerce; schrs Cape Horn, A J Rich, Helen Kent, Corinthian, Nonpareil, Baltic, W H Craig, all for Chicago.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 19th May—		
Prop Empire,	Og'sb'g & Oswego,	Chicago.
On the 20th—		
Bark Thos F Park,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr J F Warner,	do	do
Schr Aug Ford,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
Schr S Robinson,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 20th—		
Vessels discharging at the Elevator.		
Bark Southampton,	Chicago,	Chicago.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... May 21.

Lockport, DuPage, 5,300 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Wave, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Antiopa, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Alexander, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.

CLEARED .... May 21.

Galena, LaSalle, 58,431 ft lumber, 6,702 ft siding, 50 m shingles, 25 m lath, 3,174 lbs mdze, 50 brls salt.
Erwin, Lasalle, 76,996 ft lumber, 44 m shingles.
Lioness, Ottawa, light.
Ottawa, Ottawa, light.
Alice, LaSalle, 70,814 ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, light.
Aguilla, Ice Region, light.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., by Rev. T. M. Eddy D.D., Mr. LEVI SAFFORD and Miss MARY MARGARET BAILEY, all of this city.

In this city, at the Church of the Redeemer, on the evening of the 21st inst., by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. WILLIAM T. JOHNSON and Miss KATE A. E. S. ALLEN, daughter of Nathan Allen, Esq.

DIED.

In the Town of South Chicago, on the 18th inst., of Scarlet Fever, ANN ELIZA JANE, aged 4 years, 7 months and 8 days. On the 19th inst., JAMES GEORGE, aged 6 years, 5 months and 29 days. On the 21st inst., SAMUEL WALKER, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days, only children of James George and Amelia Stephens.

☞ Burlington, Vt., and Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this city, Thursday morning, May 22d, MARY ANN, wife of T. C. Smith, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Union Park, at 10 o'clock, Saturday forenoon next. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Special and PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE, BY E. A. JESSEL,

At No. 58 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, May 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large invoice of newly imported Black Silks, Satins, Broadcloths, (warranted all Wool) Superfine Doe Skins, Hosiery, etc., etc.

This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, and are particularly invited. Sale positive.

E. A. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

my22-r555-2t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

Second-Hand and New Furniture, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, May 23d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, etc., being the goods of a family declining house-keeping. Also, a general assortment of

New Furniture.

Also, a large assortment of French Plate and other Mirrors.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

my21-r542-3t

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin

REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22, 1861. au22-h1-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold

250 cases BOOTS AND SHOES.

my23-r79-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, May 26th, WEDNESDAY, May 28th, FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, brown and bleached sheetings, drillings, denims, prints, brown and bleached shirting, dress goods, under shirts and drawers, white muslin shirts, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, and a general stock of dry goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.

my23-r557-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, MONDAY, May 19th, WEDNESDAY, May 21st, FRIDAY, May 23d, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, cottonades, ginghams, prints, brown and bleached sheeting, shirts and drawers, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, and a general stock of dry goods. Yankee notions, jewelry, at private sale. Oil Cloths and Carpeting.

my12-r462-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column. [ap13-p39-2m]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock........Curtain rises at 8.

BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

The favorite Commedienne and Danseuse, who, in addition to her own efforts, takes pleasure in presenting those of her father, the popular actor Mr. H. A. HIGHT. First appearance on any stage of MASTER HARRY WARREN. Miss Hight will appear in

Five Characters and a Favorite Dance.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23d, the performance will commence with the highly entertaining Drama, in three acts, entitled

ESMERALDA; Or, The Deformed of Notre Dame.

Esmeralda.................Miss Jennie Hight.
Quasimodo.................Mr. H. A. Hight.

SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, MASTER HARRY WARREN.

To conclude with the protean Comedy of

A DAY IN PARIS.

Characters by Miss Hight, Miss Warren, Mr. McVicker and Mrs. Myers.

☞ Saturday—GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

GRAND PEOPLE'S PIC-NIC, IN WRIGHT'S GROVE, On Sunday, May 25, 1862, ARRANGED BY THE SCHILLER GROVE No. 1, V. A. O. D.,

For the benefit of the Widow and Orpans of the (by the battle of Pittsburg Landing) fallen hero, LOUIS W. PFEIFF.

The appointed Committee will not save any trouble or expense in making this celebration, to all partaking in this good cause, the most pleasant of this season, and the members of this order, and the people at large, are respectfully invited to attend.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, AUGUST LANG, FRANZ ELBS, ERNST GUNTHER, WILHELM MEYER.

my23-r587-3t

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH,

By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, will be performed for the first time in Chicago, at

BRYAN HALL,

Monday Evening, May 26, 1862,

BY A

Select Chorus of 100 Voices,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTIRE

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

OF 30 INSTRUMENTS.

The principal Solos will be sustained by

Mrs. DAVIDSON..................Soprano.
Mrs. MATTESON..................Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York..........Tenor.
Mr. J. G. LUMBARD..............Bass.

The whole under the direction of

MR. HANS BALATKA.

TICKET OFFICE AT ROOT AND CADY'S—Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats twenty-five cents additional. Book of the Oratorio, containing the words and a descriptive analysis of Elijah, by J. W. Davison, editor of the "London Musical World." Price Ten Cents.

Sale of Reserved Seats to commence Thursday morning, May 22d, at nine o'clock. Parties from abroad can obtain Reserved Seats by addressing "Root & Cady, Chicago," inclosing the required amount, and specifying whether they wish seats reserved for them in the Gallery or Parquette. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Oratorio commences at 8 o'clock precisely. my20-r530-1w

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES,

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Setting of all Kinds, Bran Dusters, Flour Press, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Staffs, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, and Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 36.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD[S]

P. PALMER & C[O.]

112, 114 & 116 Lake [Street]

COTTON GOO[DS]

-AT-

OLD PRIC[ES]

Atlantic A Sheetings, ...
Cabot A Sheetings, ...
Stark A Sheetings, ...
Medford Sheetings, ...
Indian Head Sheetings, ...
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,
75 " American Print Works' Prints,
50 " Merrimac Prints, ...
50 " Wamsutta, ...

GRAIN BAG[S]

60,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AME[RICAN]

CARPETIN[G]

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & C[O.]

112, 114 and 116 LAKE [STREET]

Floor Oil Clot[hs]

(BEST QUALITY.)

White and Check M[attings]

(ALL WIDTHS.)

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, [&c.]

WINDOW SHAD[ES]

(Shades of any Description Made to Order)

CURTAIN GOOD[S]

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damask, [Embroi]dered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRE[SSES]

Enameled Cloth and [illegible]

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 and 116 Lake [Street]

[mc26-g32-1y]

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has [taken] his Paper Hanging business the same... Having a thorough knowledge of [the business], and intending at all times to keep on hand a [full as]sortment in his line, in quantity and quality, manufacture to order in quantity and [quality] to no house in the city, he hopes to merit [a share of] business, as heretofore received in his [line of] patronage. He takes this opportunity [to thank] friends and patrons for their many favors, and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. [FAXON]

NEW BEDDING WARE[HOUSE]

E. G. L. FAXON

Wholesale and Retail [Dealer in]

BEDDIN[G]

On Hand and Made to O[rder]

MATTRASSES,

FEATHER[S]

Bolsters,

Pillows,

Comforts,

[illegible]

RENOVATED FEATH[ERS]

The only place in the city for Curled [Hair] from smell of the quill. Also the [illegible] the

PORTABLE SPRING MAT[TRESS]

The Best Bed Ever [Made]

☞ The public are invited to call and [examine] stock.

E. G. L. FAX[ON]

70 Lake [Street]

ap7-p142-1y

E. G. L. FA[XON]

CASH JOBBING [HOUSE]

NOW OPENING

For Spring Tr[ade]

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANG[INGS]

BORDERS,

DECORATIO[NS]

CURTAIN PAPE[RS]

(ALL COLORS)

FIGURED PAPER S[HADES]

Common and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLO[THS]

OIL AND DR[Y]

CAMBRIC WINDOW S[HADES]

Fixtures, [&c.]

TRIMMINGS, [&c.]

At the lowest cas[h prices]

PEDLARS SUPPL[IED]

E. G. L. FA[XON]

70 Lake St[reet]

P. O. BOX 864.

WHOLESALE DRU[GS]

87 South Wate[r Street]

WM. D. HA[illegible]

Successor to

Beckes, Innis & Co. and Abra[illegible]. Wholesale dealer in

DRUGS, CHEMICA[LS]

—Also—

Tanners and Soap-M[akers' Supplies]

Linseed Oil, Paints, Varn[ishes]

At Lowest Mar[ket Prices]

[mp11-r401-1y]

[T]he Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

[S]UPPLEMENT.

Real Estate.

[Notw]ithstanding some apprehension is felt [by] land jobbers, lest the Homestead bill [should d]iminish the sale of unimproved lands [in] the market, there is an increasing de[mand for] our good qualities in choice locations [by tho]se who desire to open farms. We [think they m]istake the effect of this great measure, [which do]es not enhance rather than diminish [the value a]nd sale of land now already en[tered a]nd in the hands of those who have paid [the G]overnment in gold, with a view to profits [on their] investment.

[If we] look at the map of the Northwest, [and tr]ace upon its face the boundaries of those [lands a]lready passed out of the hands of the [Genera]l Government, it will be seen that they [embra]ce within their limits nearly all the really [valuab]le lands in the five States of Illinois, [Wisco]nsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. It [should] also be remembered by those who have [taken] pains to acquaint themselves, that the [p]rairies, like those of Illinois, do not [extend] to the base of the Rocky Mountains, [but a]re found only in nearly all of Illinois, [the ea]stern and southern portions of Iowa, [the e]astern part of Kansas, and southern [Minn]esota, and Wisconsin, within the [limits] of which we must now look for [lands], except as received from the General [Gover]nment under the provisions of this bill. [It is] not a rich soil alone that makes land [valuab]le, though in that respect lands within [the bou]ndaries described would have the ad[vantage]; but commercial facilities, the trans[portati]on by natural as well as artificial [means], and the contiguity to public and pri[vate im]provements, as well as a freedom from [those] physical conditions which interpose an [artifici]al barrier to the progress of successful [settlem]ent; all combine to make up the in[trinsic] value of farming lands. And it is pre[cisely] on this account that good uncultivated [lands w]ithin those States will always have a [ready] and rapid sale, even in the face of free [grants] from the Government, with the restric[tions im]posed in the bill of five years of settle[ment] before title is acquired.

[There] is considerable inquiry for lands near [the cit]y. Lots of from twenty to forty acres [are ask]ed for with a view to investment. We [give] the transfers of real estate in Cook [County], as indicated by deeds filed for record [on the] 10th, 12th and 13th of May:

[illegible]

[Fremont's Department—A Column that was Missing]

[illegible]

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
F. PALMER & CO.
118, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS
OLD PRICES
Sheeting 4, Sheetings,
Shirt 4 Sheetings,
Bleached Sheetings,
Drills 4 Ticks,
Stripes 4 Checks,
Denims,
Plaids 4 Yarns,
Cotton Flannels,
Bleached Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
Blankets,
Wadding,
Batting,
Wicking,
Carpet Chain,
Carpet Warp,
Twine,
Candle Wicking,
Cotton Batting,
Cotton Wadding,
Cotton Wicking,
Cotton Carpet Chain,
Cotton Carpet Warp,
Cotton Twine,
Cotton

Daring Exploit of a Small Party of Union Forces—Destruction of the Communication between New Orleans and Mobile—How it was done.

[From the New York Tribune, Tuesday.]

We have been furnished with the particulars of the destruction of telegraphic communication between the cities of Mobile and New Orleans.

It appears that on the 5th instant, after three companies of the 9th Connecticut regiment had landed at Pass Christian, it was discovered that the Mayor of that town had hastily decamped to Shieldsboro (a town on the mainland, Mississippi, on the westerly side of the Bay St. Louis, which puts inland from the Gulf), and from there was sending dispatches over the telegraph, a portion of which is submarine, across the Bay St. Louis, to New Orleans and Mobile, informing the rebel authorities there of the action of the Union forces, and asking for immediate reinforcements. To destroy this means of communication became a matter of necessity, and was soon determined on. Mr. Haslitt and Mr. John O. Ormond, Masters' Mates of the Hatteras, were placed in command of an expedition, consisting of seven sailors from the Hatteras, and six men and an orderly sergeant from the 9th Connecticut, charged with the accomplishment of the desired object.

They immediately seized a rebel schooner near Pass Christian and sailed on their perilous adventure, having first built up on her decks a fortification of cord wood, designed to protect the party from the shots of the rebel soldiery who had repaired to Shieldsboro, three hundred and fifty strong, armed with rifles and twelve six-pounder cannon, to protect the telegraph. The Bay St. Louis, at the point opposite Shieldsboro, where the cable is submerged, is a mile and three-quarters in width. At a distance of three quarters of a mile from the Shieldsboro shore is an old hulk, which had been sunk for the purpose of supporting the cable, and over the deck of which it crosses. Here it was the little party determined to sever the line. Having arrived within a short distance of this hulk, the Union fleet being sixteen miles in the rear, they came to anchor, lowered the boat they had provided for the purpose, and, armed each with a rifle, cutlass and revolver, pulled for the hulk. The rebels on shore, noticing this maneuver, now opened on them, firing very wildly with their cannon, but making some excellent shots with their rifles, completely riddling the small boat, but, fortunately, injuring none of the party. Having reached the hulk, they at once commenced their endeavors to sever the cable, but found the job a remarkably tough one, as the insulated cable had an outer covering of five coils, of five-eighths iron, of so hard a character that their axes were almost worthless after having been used on it for a short time. At last, however, they succeeded, and, as if in defiance of the rebel shot, which were all the while playing round them, they then ascended the quarter deck of the hulk, raised the Stars and Stripes, fired a volley at the secesh, and gave three hearty cheers for the Union. This was responded to by a perfect shower of bullets from the rebels; but none of our party were hurt. Having accomplished the object of their expedition, they fastened the severed cable to the stern sheets of their small boat and towed it into the middle of the bay, where they sunk it—thus most effectually breaking the telegraphic communication between the two principal cities of rebeldom on the Gulf coast.

Commander Emmons, of the Hatteras, in a communication to the Navy Department at Washington, says of this small but gallant expedition, that it "most gloriously succeeded, in spite of a heavy fire of musketry and six-pound shot, in cutting the telegraphic communication between Mobile and New Orleans."

The importance of this brilliant affair can hardly be overrated, not only as displaying the determined bravery of the Union sailors and soldiers, but conducing so greatly to the progress of the Union cause by the Gulf expedition.

We recollect seeing in the Mobile papers published since the taking of Pass Christian complaints that the telegraph line between the city and New Orleans had "suddenly ceased working." The cause of that cessation is now fully apparent.

From Norfolk, Va.—Improved Feeling—Preparations for Trade.

[Correspondence (dated 17th) N. Y. Tribune.]

The improvement in the tone of feeling among the inhabitants, noticed the last few days, continues, and to-day the number seen in the streets is greater than since the surrender. The banks have commenced doing business, though of course there is not much to do. I understand they receive Confederate notes, and undertake to discredit those issued by Uncle Sam. Generally, Federal Treasury Notes are sought after.

There is reason to believe that the amount of specie actually here is much greater than some have supposed, withdrawn from circulation when the shinplaster issue commenced, and hoarded by the holders in spite of the attempts to extort it from them. It will come out, whenever it is safe to let it out.

There has been a rush of Northerners to improve the opportunity for trade which the occupation of the city by our troops, it was expected, would open; but most of those who came with the greatest expectations have returned soonest, convinced that there are many other places offering greater inducements than Norfolk. Until the status of the city has been decided, and matters become settled, prudence suggests strong considerations in favor of waiting awhile. The policy of Gen. Wool discourages trade undertakings for the present. Adams & Co.'s Express have made preparations for doing business here, having hired docks, warehouses, &c.

Boats run several times a day between Old Point and the city, and a considerable number of people pass and repass daily. To do this, however, passes are requisite, and these are not to be obtained by every one.

The village of Portsmouth—the Brooklyn of Norfolk—is decidedly Union, and has ever been the abode of those who could not forswear their allegiance. Great indignation is felt there for the burning of the Navy Yard, which gave them support. It is proper to say that it was more the act of Baltimoreans temporarily in power than of citizens. The evidence is conclusive that those in charge at the time, and who committed the act, were all drunk; as were the officers of the Merrimac. The citizens were opposed to the burning, and all classes now deplore the act. That the Yard will be reconstructed is hardly probable, the fact of insufficiency of water in Elizabeth River being reason enough in itself.

The mails to the South are of course all stopped, and there is an end to Southern newspapers, except now and then one smuggled through by the rebels. It is supposed that the leaders continue to keep up a clandestine communication with Richmond, giving and receiving information.

The only item of special interest in the *Day Book* is the following:

"We learn that the Military Governor, Viele, has turned the city over to the Mayor and municipal corps, and that the night police, as far as the citizens are concerned, will resume the functions of their office. His Honor, Mayor Lamb, will continue his Court, and delinquents will have justice meted out to them as formerly."

FROM PORT ROYAL.

What the Contrabands are Doing.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

Port Royal, May 14, 1862.

There are about ten thousand contrabands, including all classes, on the islands of St. Helena, Port Royal, Ladies, Dawfuskie, Hilton Head, and a few others in this vicinity, and they have planted about three thousand acres of corn, potatoes and vegetables, and five thousand with cotton—as near as can be estimated. The average yield of cotton is about 150 lbs., and worth 75 cents per pound, being of the finest quality, thus yielding a revenue of about $560,000, besides the vegetables and corn, supposed sufficient to supply this vicinity. The negroes, under their former masters, had usually one-quarter of an acre to plant for themselves. Uncle Sam allows them one and a quarter, or even more if they wish sometimes. Rations are served out to them of sometimes bread, hominy, molasses and some meat, but only a portion of the allowance to the army. Government has thus far advanced them $1 per acre for what they have planted, which is all the money they have received. They have no regular wages, nor is it determined what they shall receive, or is it easy to know what they should receive.

Two thousand muskets and two thousand Zouave suits have been received by the negroes, and as soon as a few can be dressed in the new suit it is expected the enlistment will be rapid. But as far as I can learn, few of them seem to have any desire for getting Gen. Hunter's "proclamation," declaring the slaves in his department of the South "free," is expected to bring in a fresh supply to man the 50,000 muskets. It will take considerable time to drill them into even tolerable soldiers. But when so drilled they are expected to fill such places as our men could not occupy without great loss from sickness. An order from Gen. Hunter to bring into Hilton Head all the male negroes from eighteen to forty-five years of age, created some alarm, which was soon quieted when it was found that the main object was to give them free papers, but of the 600 negroes so gathered as yet I have learned since writing the above, that 200 or 300 have enlisted as soldiers and are officered by white officers from our army. I confess that more have enlisted than I was led to suppose would. They have the choice of enlisting or going back to the plantation to work, and those enlisted are to go back Saturday next to spend Sunday.

The Negro School at Newbern, N. C.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

The negro school which has been established here by Mr. Vincent Colyer, the Superintendent of the Poor and agent of the Young Men's Christian Association, is increasing to such a size that the body and galleries of the colored church here are hardly able to contain them all. It is a strange sight to see them all gathered together, shouting out the responses and very seldom getting them right. One night's experience satisfied me that the teacher and his assistants have a herculean task before them. I entered the building, which was crowded to excess, and seating myself beside a portly colored woman, turned my attention to the instruction. In front of the pulpit, painted on canvas, were the words, "In the beginning God created the Heavens." To master this was the business of the night, and Mr. Colyer went to work in a manner that showed that his heart was in this undertaking. As long as he spelled out the words it was all right, and Cuffy and Dinah felt perfectly safe in repeating them after him; but when they were left to themselves, their confidence failed them, and the most imaginable blunders were continually taking place. "I, n," spoke the teacher; "what does that spell?" "In dis," shouted one from the gallery; "In the beginning," was heard from down below, while a few dexterously made out the proper word, repeated the whole sentence; and no doubt thought they were rapidly climbing to knowledge. Interspersed with the instruction singing, and occasionally a hymn were sung. This part of the performance seemed more fully appreciated by the pupils than the preceding part of the exercises. Between the hymns I looked about me and saw all classes of negroes, from a child of seven or eight years to the grandfather and grandmother; from the intelligent looking mulatto to the black skulled field hand, that all the Mr. Colyers in creation could do nothing with but mystify. The night being very warm and the church very close, I was compelled to leave Mr. Colyer, although most anxious to remain and still further illustrate, for the benefit of the public, the "negro school of Newbern." Several officers have taken a deep interest in the instruction of the negro, and the soldiers have so far officiated as teachers, regular classes being assigned to them.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our Special Reporter.]

Pope's Division, near Corinth, Tenn., May 16, 1862.

The reconnoissance made on yesterday resulted in driving in the enemy's pickets with considerable loss. They fired first upon our advance, killing a member of the 2d Iowa. The force consisted of the 20th Iowa and three companies of the 3d Michigan, with Powell's battery of two Parrott guns, 12-pounders and 6-pounders. A continued fire was kept on our pickets last night. The whole length of the line was kept on the *qui vive* by the skirmishing between pickets. The rebels have a trick of creeping through the brush, shaking cow or sheep-bells, with a view of allaying suspicion, and thus obtaining a position whence to shoot our men. This trick has, however, nearly "played out." The drumming, and noises of the locomotive was heard nearly all night, and this morning a continued attempt seemed to be made from the centre to the right of our lines in order to penetrate them. The discharge of artillery was quite continuous and sustained. It then died away. Firing was also heard from the extreme left and beyond our lines to the southward. This would give color to the supposition that Gen. Mitchell is moving in that direction. A spy was captured, concealed near Gen. Nelson's advance, and taken to headquarters. He had files and other means of spiking guns, concealed on his person. He stated that Beauregard had 90,000 men, and that reinforcements were constantly arriving, and that the rebels had a continuous series of masked batteries and entrenchments. He also stated the position of a masked battery in front of Gen. Nelson's lines. There has been sharp cannonading along our right and centre. By information direct from the rebel camp, we learn that they report 420 killed as their share of the loss in the battle of Farmington on the 9th inst. Gen. Sterling Price of Missouri was also killed. He is the General officer shot by the 42d Illinois, as related in my previous dispatches. A large portion of Beauregard's force has been moved southward a mile and a half, upon the Ohio and Mobile railroad, with the stated intention of there making a stand, but more probably with a view to another "skedaddle." We have 300 guns in position, and within range of the rebel entrenchments.

Last night two companies of the 4th regular cavalry, (General Pope's body guard, made an expedition towards Corinth, and succeeded in burning a railroad bridge sixty feet long, within three miles of the junction on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We lost by the fire of their pickets one man killed, one wounded and one, a sergeant, deserted. This man was a South Carolinian and has a brother a Colonel in the rebel the army. Beauregard's reported movement on Ohio and Mobile road indicates, if anything, a flanking movement on our left. This division of our lines describe the segment of a circle. We shall move strongly from the center and right to attack their intrenchments. The rebel General will probably try Bull Run over again and endeavor to outflank our left, as his fortifications will enable him to use a strong column for that purpose. The New Madrid siege guns have arrived here, and all day are being hurried into position near Farmington. These are the 64-pounders, taken from Cairo to New Madrid and used at that siege. There are four of them.

All the roads made under Col. Bissell's direction are now completed. Few persons will have any idea of the amount of labor and preparation necessary for the advance of an army. It is about nineteen miles from Farmington to Hamburg. Our made roads run within a mile of that place. Thus we have eighteen miles of "curdoroy," and over at least half of this the road is duplicated. Culverts and bridges are constructed over sloughs and swampy places. The road is first made by laying parallel lines of tree trunks, on which rails and small trees are laid, for a width of from ten to twenty feet, which is again covered a foot thick with the soil taken from drain ditches dug on each side of this road. Turn outs and parallel roads are constructed wherever necessary. The same thing has been done in all the other sections of the army, so that we constructed at the least one hundred miles of road, which, rough as it is, is infinitely better than any this section has seen before. This labor is indispensable, as it would be impossible to move artillery and army transportation over common roads.

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FENCE WIRE. AMERICAN NOS. 8 & 9, Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

PRICES REDUCED. WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH,

IC	10x14	Best Charcoal Tin	$9.25
IX	"	" "	11.25
IC	Roofing	" "	9.00
IX	"	" "	11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.

A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.

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1862 CLARY & HOWE, 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the Purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

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DAVID E. McLEAN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Montreal, C. E. Cash advances made by IRVIN & MOREY, No. Board of Trade Building, Chicago, on shipments of Flour and Grain Consigned to us.

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PATRICK & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water st., Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., for sale here, or by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; E. K. Willard, Agent Bank Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago. J. Y. PATRICK. C. T. INSLEE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. R. D. STEVENS.

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RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 248 South Water street, have facilities for shipping Broom Corn to Eastern Manufacturers. Cash advances made on Consignments and Shipments. REFERENCE:—Bowen Brothers, C. B. Blair, Chicago. R. B. RAPPLEYE. SETH SHELDON, JR.

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BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, 18 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago. Refer to Messrs. Burges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

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CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 9 upstairs, Chicago. A. G. CHADBOURNE. S. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6207, Chicago. F. H. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. J. BALL. GEO. P. COLT.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. E. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 138 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee it will be desirable to correspond with our Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., who think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. S. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Seeds, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Merchants' Bank and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 136, 138 and 140 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

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In respect to size, arrangement and price, it is believed it will be found preferable to any book of a like character published in this country. Will be sent by mail on receipt of the price. ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 55 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

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PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking. FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

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SIBLEY TENTS And Tents of every kind. AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS. REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. S. CARPENTER.

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ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING, And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar. We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Material with directions for use. BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used on all first class buildings. Office No. 8 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

FROM CORINTH.

The latest information from the great battle-field indicates that Halleck is continually crowding the enemy in Corinth. He has got his siege guns in position, and they have commenced annoying the rebels. The impression still is, that a general engagement will not take place for some days.

FROM FORT PILLOW.

It is believed that but few rebels remain in Fort Pillow, and that what are left there will either soon evacuate or surrender. The rebel flotilla has gone down the river to look after Farragut's fleet. There may be a fierce engagement between them. We trust our Fort Pillow fleet will follow on the heels of the rebels, so as to be on hand, if a fight takes place.

A Democratic Soldier's Opinion of the Chicago Times.—Capt. Samuel A. Daniel, of Company E, 3d Iowa regiment, an old fashioned, hard shell Democrat, writes to his brother in this city, also a Democrat, who voted for Sherman, the following prediction of the fate of the Editor of the Chicago *Times*, should he make his appearance within the lines of the Union army. The letter is dated "Near Corinth, May 18, 1862." He says:

"I have just been reading the Chicago *Times* of the 14th inst., and if we had the rotten editor of that concern here, in these secesh woods, the soldiers would shoot him down without making an attempt to take him prisoner."

Destructive Fires at Brockport and Seneca Falls, N. Y.

A fire at Brockport, N. Y., last Wednesday, destroyed several of the principal business blocks, including the office of the *Republic* newspaper; total loss $42,000, on which the insurance is only $20,000.

Daniels and Van Clief's distillery at Seneca Falls, N. Y., with a large amount of grain, was destroyed last Monday morning; loss $30,000, no insurance. A large warehouse adjoining, in which was $10,000 worth of whisky, was saved.

Acquitted.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from White House, Va., says that Major Williams, of the 6th United States cavalry, who was arrested a short time since on a charge of furnishing information to the enemy, has been tried and acquitted.

THE PANIC IN RICHMOND.

GREAT SCARE IN THE "BELOVED CAPITAL."

We make the following extracts from *The Richmond Dispatch* of Thursday last, May 16; *The Mobile Advertiser and Register*, *The Rockingham (Va.) Register*, and others.

Richmond seems to have been in a great fright at the approach of the gunboats. *The Dispatch* says, under its editorial head:

"During the day of yesterday, the greatest anxiety was manifested by our citizens with reference to the approach of the enemy's gunboats to this city. Early in the day, the annexed dispatch was posted upon the bulletin, and read by hundreds interested in the fate of the city, who earnestly long for its deliverence from the fate which has befallen some of our sister Southern cities:

"Wilton (James River), 10½ a. m., May 14, 1862.

"Three of the gunboats have stopped about three miles below the obstructions. They threw a shell at 9½ o'clock, which fell short, and a solid shot a few minutes later, which passed over and beyond the fort. They have the exact range of the fort. Three guns in the fort and five in pits are ready for them when they get within range.

"The men are all anxious for a fight.

"The Thomas Jefferson, the Northampton and the Curtis Peck have been sunk; also the Roanoke and several other canal boats. The obstructions are not so complete as could be desired; but if the gunners do their duty, the enemy cannot pass."

"No one doubts that the gallant gunners will do their duty faithfully; and if upon them depends the fate of our loved capital, we have reason to hope that Richmond is secure.

"Late last evening we were informed that three gunboats were within three miles of the obstructions in the James River, with a steamer in front, apparently feeling the way. Last night they lay at anchor. It was thought that two of the vessels below were transports, but it could not be determined whether or not they had troops on board. Up to nightfall they had thrown but one shell, and three solid shot at our batteries."

The population seems to have been divided between a desire to run and a wish to remain and see the Yankees. Companies were called together for defense, and much alarm was shown. One brilliant military genius offers to board our fleet and capture the whole lot, including the Monitor. Here is his advertisement:

"Save Richmond.—I will be one of one hundred to the gunboat to join any party, officered by determined and resolute officers, to board the whole fleet of gunboats and take them at all hazards, to save this beautiful city from destruction. I am not a resident of this State, but of the Confederate States, and, if such a scheme can be got up, my name can be had by applying to this office. Corinth."

Here is another call:

"Refugees from the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia: You are requested to meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the rooms of the Maryland Society, Pearl street, over the store of Weston & Williams. A tender of our services for the defense of Richmond is the object of the meeting.

"The call is made with the approval of many friends, and signed by myself at their request, as an assurance of its authenticity. Walter Lenox."

And here another:

"Notice.—All young men out of the army, who are familiar with the use of the rifle, and who have patriotism enough to join a body of sharp-shooters for the defense of our beloved Capital, will meet at the Washington Monument this day at 12 m., for the purpose of forming a body of sharp-shooters to operate on James River."

It is no longer possible to be lawfully married in Richmond, as will appear from this notice in the *Dispatch*:

"'A stitch in time saves nine,' is an adage which has lately received several exemplifications in this city, by the removal of precious documents of various sorts by those entrusted with their custody. They have carried the 'papers' where they think the hands of the invading vandals cannot reach them. For the present, at least, all authorized permits to commit matrimony are not to be had. Those who may wish to double their happiness have one source of consolation left them—North Carolina is not yet blockaded."

The War Office and Gen. McClellan's Headquarters connected by Telegraph Wires.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 21st.]

The telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday across Chesapeake Bay, from Cherrystone to Back River, in Virginia, and the War Department is now in telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe and Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

The cable twenty-five miles in length, is heavily armored with sixteen stout iron wires, arranged longitudinally, like the staves of a barrel, around the insulating coat and conductor, and protecting them from all strain by any force short of what would be required to break the covering wires, the aggregate strength of which equals that of a ship's chain cable. The longitudinal wires are hooped by a still heavier wire wound spirally round them, which binds them together, so that they form a strong but flexible tube of iron that effectually protects the conductor and the insulating coat. This is deemed a great improvement over the English system of spiral wire armor which was used in the Atlantic cable, and tended so strongly and incorrigibly to twist and kink.

At the time of laying the first temporary cable there was no heavy cables in this country, or machinery for its expeditious manufacture. The experiment was made with such cable as could be extemporized at the moment, and which was constructed like the English cable, three hundred and seventy miles in length, laid in the Black Sea, between Varna and Balaklava, during the Crimean war, and which worked to advantage for several months. The temporary cable worked successfully and most opportunely to relieve the public mind on the memorable Sunday of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac; but in a few days was dragged away by anchors or otherwise broken—an accident not likely to happen to a cable of such immense strength as the new one.

The present cable was manufactured in New York under the orders of Colonel Anson Stager, Military Superintendent of United States Telegraphs, and was laid in four hours under the supervision of Mr. Wm. H. Heiss, who also superintended its manufacture. A brake of novel construction was used to govern the paying out of the cable, and worked so admirably that it was thought it will overcome one of the greatest difficulties experienced in laying the Atlantic cable. Colonel Stager deserves, and will receive, the thanks of the public for the science, ingenuity, ready resources and untiring energy displayed by him in the construction and management under circumstances of peculiar difficulty of the United States military telegraph, a machine whose vastness and the important part which it plays in the conduct of the war, few can realize.